The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4312.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Large Sale of Vessels by the Navy Department.

THE PROPERTY BRINGS EXCELLENT PRICES.

Mary Harris Goes Home—The Devlins to Baltimore.

Stories About the Health of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Deluded Indians Coming Back to the Union.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

THE SALE OF VESSELS.

The sale of government vessels at the navy-yard to-day was attended by a large number of buyers, and the bidding was very spirited, nearly all the vessels being sold at prices above their appraised value. The following is the result: Side-wheel steamer *Commodore Read*, length, 178 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 12 feet 2 inches; cylinder, 45 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet; formerly a ferry-boat; to M. J. Brand, of Baltimore, for $10,000. Side-wheel steamer *Commodore Barney*, length, 143 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth, 12 feet; cylinder, 38½ inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; formerly a fery-boat; sold to Fulton Ferry Company of New-York for $13,500. Sidewheel steamer *Morse*—Length, 143 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth, 12 feet; cylinder, 38 inches; 9 feet stroke; formerly a ferry-boat; sold to East Boston Ferry Company for $25,500. Sidewheel steamer *Thomas Freeborn*—Length, 140 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth, 8 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 40 inches; 8 feet stroke; formerly a tug in New-York harbor; sold to Anthony Raybold, fruit-grower of Delaware City, for $13.000. Bark rigged propeller *Crusader*—Length, 169 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth 11 feet; cylinder 23 inches, 25½ inches stroke; formerly serving in the Paraguay expedition, and once commanded by the rebel pirate Maffitt, sold to Thos. P. Morgan, of Washington, for $9,000. The Propeller *Anacosta*, length 129 feet; breadth 23 feet; depth 5 feet; cylinder 24 inches, 24 inch stroke; formerly serving in the Paraguay expedition, sold to Thos. Clyde, of Philadelphia, for $3,300. The Propeller *Verbena*, length 78 feet, 4 inches; breadth 17 feet 4 inches; depth, 8 feet 7 inches; cylinder, 24 inches; 20-inch stroke; built 18 months ago. Sold to W. E. Gladwick, of New-York, for $8,950. Propeller *Henry Brinker*—Length, 82 feet; breadth, 26 feet 7 inches; depth, 6 feet 2 inches; cylinder, 18 inches; 20-inch stroke. Sold to J. S. Howell, of New-York, for $5,200. Propeller *Dragon*—Length, 92 feet; breadth, 17 feet; depth, 9 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 25 inches; 26½-inch stroke. Sold to J. Brandt, of Baltimore, for $6.750. Schooner *Adolph Hugel*—Length, 109 feet; breadth, 29 feet 10 inches; depth, 9 feet 8 inches, formerly of the mortar fleet, after a spirited contest, sold to R. A. Robinson, of Absecom, N. J., for $12,500. Schooner *Wm. Bacon*—Length, 95 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches, sold to William White, of New-York, for $5,700. The propeller *Little Ada* was transferred to the Treasury Department. The steamers *Banshee*, *Jacob Bell* and *Yankee* were withdrawn, the bids not being up to their appraised value. The total amount of the sale was $121,300, about $32,000 greater than the appraisal of the Navy Department.

MISS HARRIS GONE HOME.

Miss Mary Harris, the heroine of the late remarkable trial, left this city to-day for her home in Burlington, Iowa, where her parents reside. The Misses Devlin go to Baltimore, where they will reopen the millinery business.

INCREASED PAY.

The distribution of the extra compensation to clerks in the Treasury Department, voted at the last session of Congress, has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The salaries of auditors or heads of bureaus are increased from $3,000 to $4,000; chief clerks from $2,000 to $2,500 and $2,700; fourth-class clerks from $1,800 to $2,300; third-class clerks from $1,600 to $1,800. The first and second-class clerks get no increase of pay, and very naturally feel sore about it.

HEALTH OF DAVIS.

The newspaper reports of the health of Jeff. Davis, are, without doubt, great exaggerations of facts. There is no reason to believe that Surgeon Craven, who left here for the North yesterday, and who has charge of the prison, would not have reported to the government, were it true, that Jeff. Davis is sinking rapidly, as has been reported; but up to this hour no official information has been received here tending to show that he is critically ill. About 2 o'clock to-day, a smart, bright lad of about sixteen years, called at the Executive mansion, edged his way through the crowd waiting for an audience with the President, and presented his card to the usher, requesting an interview with Mr. Johnson. In a short time he was admitted. "Well, my lad," said the President, "how can I serve you?" "I learn, Sir," said the boy, "that Mr. Davis is very ill, and I desire permission to send or take to him some delicacies suited to his condition." "I do not think I can act in the matter," replied the President," and I will give you a note to the Secretary of War." The boy shortly after applied at the War Department, and obtained an immediate hearing. Upon interrogation he said he was the brother of a Richmond editor. He felt a great deal of interest in Jeff. Davis. He had seen him but once in Richmond. That he heard he was ill, and needed some of the delicacies that invalids usually crave, and he wanted to supply them. The lad was informed that no official information had been received of Jeff. Davis' illness, and the papers which give accounts of his supposed sickness also state that all the care required was bestowed upon the prisoner. The boy expressed surprise at the last statement, and remarking that he would make further inquiry and call again in two days, departed, bowing himself out in the most dignified manner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTOR.

A. B. Mullett, Asst. Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, started this evening for Norfolk on a tour of observation and inspection, to be extended hereafter throughout the South, with the view of altering the custom-house buildings and erecting others where needed.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

The strife over the Baltimore appointments continues and waxes warmer as it progresses. Mr. Blair headed a fierce party to-day, who seek to have the President reconsider his action, but with no avail, as the appointees, Webster and others are confirmed in their positions by official correspondence to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated this day, and delivered, designates Edwin H. Webster, Collector, as the United States depository for Baltimore, in place of H. H. W. Hoffman. A similar letter, addressed to R. H. Stephenson, designates him as United States Depositary at Cincinnati, in place of E. T. Carson, late Collector.

NAVY AGENTS.

The commissions of the following navy agents having expired yesterday, the Navy Department refused to renew the appointments, and have assigned the places to Paymasters in the navy: Portsmouth, C. J. Emery, vice T. L. Fullock; Baltimore, E. T. Dunn, vice W. P. Ewing; Boston, R. H. Clark, vice E. L. Norton; San Francisco, E. C. Doran, vice R. Chenesy. A. E. Watson, of the navy, has been Navy Agent at Philadelphia since Jan. 1, 1865; and J. C. Eldredge, also of the navy, has been acting at New-York since April 1. S. P. Brown, Esq., of Washington, is now the only remaining Navy Agent appointed from civil life. The transfer of these places, which have always heretofore been given to civilians, to officers of the navy exclusively, has created quite a commotion among the politicians.

EXPRESS FACILITIES.

Adams Express Company, to-day, commenced running their regular daily trips through to Richmond.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

REPENTANT RED MEN.

The Indian Bureau has received information from Gen. Herron stating that recently a grand council was held in the Chickasaw Country, at which twenty tribes of Indians were represented. These Indians took part in the late rebellion, and now, like their Southern white neighbors, want a restoration of their forfeited rights and priviliges. They have agreed to call in representatives to another grand council, which will probably be held at Fort Smith early in August.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following among other appointments of Collectors of Customs: Andrew Jamison, Alexandria, Va.; Roland Fisher, Bath, Me.; Owen K. Chadbourne, Saco, Me. Also, the following Surveyers of Customs: Leo. Kirchner, Troy, N. Y.; Richard J. Howard, St. Louis; James Newman, Alton, Ill.; Charles J. Talbot, Portsmouth and Falmouth, Me.; and A. Edwards, Register of the Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The President for satisfactory reasons has pardoned George W. Howard, who was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned five years for passing a counterfeit Treasury note.

SALE OF VESSELS.

At the sale of government vessels to-day, the side-wheel steamer *Commodore Read* was purchased by J. Brandt, of Baltimore, for $18,000; the side-wheel steamer *Commodore Barney*, by the Fulton Ferry Company of New-York, for $35,000; the side-wheel steamer *Morse*, by the East Boston Ferry Company, for $25,500; the side-wheel steamer *Thomas Freeborn*, by Anthony Raybold, of Delaware, for $13,000; the propeller *Anacosta*, by Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, for $3,300; the steamtug *Verbena*, by E. Gladwick, of New-York, for $8,900; the propeller *Henry Brinker*, by J. S. Howell, of New-York, for $5,200; propeller *Dragon*, by J. Brandt, of Baltimore, for $6,700; the large schooner *Adolph Hugel*, by R. A. Robinson, of Absecum, N. J., for $5,600; propeller *Crusader*, by Thomas P. Morgan, of Washington, for $9,000; schooner *William Bacon*, by William White, of New-York, for $5,600. Most of these vessels have been attached to the Potomac Flotilla, and have been out of commission for the past month or two. The large side-wheel steamer *Banshee*, a captured blockade-runner; the side-wheel steamers *Yankee* and *Jacob Bell*, were withdrawn, as they did not bring their appraised value.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS.

Nearly two hundred applications for pardon were received to-day at the Attorney-General's office, all of which, with a few exceptions, were from the $20,000 class. Among the applicants are Neil S. Brown, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, and Judge Ridley, Ex-Chancellor of the same State.

DECISIONS ON PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the remarriage of a widow terminates all claim to a pension, from the date of such remarriage, although she may become a widow.

COL. BAKER AND THE NEW-YORK BOUNTY BROKERS.

To-day's *Chronicle*, speaking of Col. Baker and the New-York bounty brokers, says:

"Every one of the arrests complained of was made upon the direct authority of President Lincoln himself, as we can positively show."

The *Chronicle*, on the authority of Col. Baker, also denies that he has ever directly or indirectly received a penny from any one of those who charge him with false imprisonment, assault and battery, and with receiving money for their release from confinement.

MISS HARRIS.

Miss Mary Harris, who was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. Burroughs, has gone to the vicinity of Baltimore to recuperate her health.

MRS. SURRATT.

Statement of Gen. Hardie—The Interview between Himself and Rev. Mr. Walters—No Denial of Spiritual Consolation to the Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

Sir: Referring to the special dispatch to the New-York *Tribune*, from Washington, of the 16th inst., published in the issue of that journal of the 17th, relating to the circumstances attending the issue of a pass to Rev. Mr. Walter to attend Mrs. Surratt, I beg to state the facts in the case are, as follows:

On the 6th inst., Rev. Mr. Walter called at the War Department and asked for a pass to visit Mrs. Surratt in the military prison, saying, if I am not mistaken, that she had expressed a desire to see him. I submitted the request to the Secretary of War, who at once said that a pass might be given. Neither Rev. Mr. Walter nor myself then knew of the approval of the sentence of the Military Commission in the case of Mrs. Surratt. I sent Mr. Walter a pass, but afterward fearing that the pass signed by myself might not, under the circumstances, be accepted by the officer in charge of the prison, in order that there might be no possibility of disappointment in the admission of a clergyman to afford the necessary spiritual services, I sent Mr. Barry, a clerk in my office, to see Rev. Mr. Walter, and to tell him that it would be better not to go on the pass sent, but that I would again see the Secretary of War; and as he had assented to the visit of the clergyman to the prisoner, would get a pass signed by himself, as otherwise there was a possibility of his being put to the trouble of going to the prison without being enabled to secure admission. It was also a part of my design, that Mr. Barry should impress upon Rev. Mr. Walter the necessity of good faith in the use of the pass when replaced. After thus sending Mr. Barry to Father Walter, I went to the Secretary of War and asked his own signature to a pass, as referred to above; when, upon his signing which, I said to him that I was very confident that the pass would be used solely for the purpose for which it was asked—a professional visit—to administer the sacrament, and to prepare the person to be visited for death.

Upon Mr. Barry's (my messenger to Rev. Mr. Walter) return, he informed me of the violent and excited language of Father Walter with regard to the trial and its result, which he (Mr. Walter) had heard after leaving the War Department. On this I went myself to see Rev. Mr. Walter, to caution him, as his well-wisher and as a friend of the church, and in my private capacity entirely, with regard to the use of language so inflammatory as that which he had indulged in at this, a time of great public excitement.

I introduced the conversation by stating that what he had said had made an impression upon the mind of my messenger, who had repeated his remarks to me. I explained to him, as I have said above, that there might be a possibility of his not getting into the prison upon my pass, and that I therefore had asked the Secretary of War for a pass signed by himself, upon giving which I had said that I was confident that it would not be used for any other purpose than that for which it was asked, and I wanted him (Mr. Walter) to be so governed as that I would be safe in the assertion I had made. Mr. Walter had displayed so much excitement and temper, that it was a duty of charity on my part, in view of all the circumstances, to endeavor to induce him to pursue a more discreet course, and to counsel him to be silent, as became his place, on these topics. I asked him in a friendly and kindly way to promise me that he would desist from talking about the matter. Mr. Walter's convictions as to the innocence of the prisoner, or the use of any proper efforts, believing her to be innocent, to arrest her execution, were not made matters of objection. It was to the inflammatory character and effect of his observations at this period, when the public mind was agitated, that my attention was directed. Unnecessary, idle and angry discussions and harangues could not but be mischievous just at this moment, and since it appeared that Mr. Walter could not approach the subject with temper and discretion, it was better he should let it alone.

This was a confidential conversation between myself and Mr. Walter, as has been seen. The visit was not at all official, but entirely that of a private individual.

My motives were laudable. They were to restrain imprudent and mischievous discussions, and to insure the use of the pass, to be given in the faith intended when it was signed, and then to make my assurance good.

The visit was not suggested by the Secretary of War, or even known to him, until the present time.

On this point, after what I had said, I do not see how Mr. Walter could have understood me as being prompted by instructions in my conversation. In replying to me, Rev. Mr. Walter was very violent, and generally denunciatory. The range of his conversation was quite wide. He harangued upon the administration and the rebellion, and dwelt with bitterness on what he called "military tyranny," etc. He said probably all that he is represented in the fourth paragraph of the article in question as having said, and very much more that a prudent priest, a loyal citizen, or a man of common sense, would not have said. During all this time I was endeavoring to counsel moderation, instructing against his expressions, and enjoining prudence. I do not know that I sought to patronize Rev. Mr. Walter at all, and the phrases which allude to this, and the indignant rejoinder of Father Walter, do not bring to my mind the recollection of the scene described. I did not tell Father Walter that he should not have a pass if he did not promise to say nothing of Mrs. Surratt's innocence. Annoyed by what he had said, I was about, however, to leave the room, and to defer giving him the pass, remarking, "I will send you word as to the pass in two hours," when he said, "I promise." I intended within the two hours to see the Secretary of War, and say to him that I was convinced, after what had taken place, that Father Walter was not in the proper disposition and frame of mind to be a suitable religious attendant upon the prisoner, and that, under the circumstances, the services of another priest should be procured for herinstead. When Mr. Walter said that he "promised," satisfied that he had determined to be governed by the considerations of prudence I had suggested, and believing he would perform what he had undertaken, I gave him the pass; nor did I, when I designed to withdraw from Father Walter without giving him the pass, by any means intend that his acts should have the effect to deprive the prisoner of the services of clergy. My view, on the contrary, was only that some other priest should go. In fact another priest did go beside Mr. Walter. It has been my fortune to be the means of sending the clergy to attend many during the war in need of their services, and I never threw a straw in the way of any clergyman of any faith visiting a penitent, loyal or disloyal, living or dying, when his services were called; for I could not see or know of a person of my own creed dying without giving any assistance in my power to procure the attendance of a priest. With regard to the denials of passes to Mr. Walter to visit the prisoner when ill, referred to in the last paragraph of the article in question, Father Walter stated to my messenger that he had been requested by Mrs. Surratt shortly after she was arrested and since to visit her, but that he had refused to do so notwithstanding, not desiring "to have his name connected with it until the trial was over." I did not seek to meddle with Mr. Walter's convictions as to the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, nor did I attempt to restrain him from the use of any proper efforts to bring his convictions to notice in quarters where his representations might be of avail. So far from this, an hour or two after the conversation referred to, when he called upon me at the War Department, and told me that he could not get admittance, with the daughter of the prisoner, to the Executive Mansion, and asked for my assistance, I gave him a card to the Acting Military Secretary of the President, asking that gentleman to see Rev. Mr. Walter, trusting that this means would assist him in getting his case before the Executive.

In conclusion, I distinctly aver, that the Secretary of War expressly and readily assented to the visit of a Catholic clergyman to Mrs. Surratt. He made no condition as to any conviction of the clergyman as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or as to anything he might say on the subject.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General and Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Unpopularity of President Geffrard—His Troops Beaten in Every Encounter—Increasing Desertions to the Insurgents—How Salinave Deals with Traitors.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, June 26, 1865.

Geffrard was elected President of Hayti for five years, at the end of that period the Senate reelected him for life, according to the constitution of the country, but not in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people. Yet he had done more to civilize and elevate the nation than any ruler that had preceded him, and his character and peculiar faults are nothing uncommon in Hayti. The government of the country is a military despotism, similar to that of Napoleon when First Consul, and the President, consequently, has almost unlimited power.

Therefore, when the people wish a change of rulers, revolution becomes an absolute necessity, there being no other means open to them. The present revolution has been in contemplation and preparation for some years, and was known, it seems, to foreigners before the government was apprised of it. Persons in all of the towns and cities of Hayti are connected with it, and the Paixhan guns and ammunition now used by the "rebels" came from the United States. The government troops have been worsted in almost every encounter, and are rapidly deserting to the insurgents.

Salinave, who commands the rebel army, was in Dominica fighting against Spain. He was under sentence of death in Hayti for political offences. He took possession of Cape Haytien with about five hundred Dominicans and an equal number of Haytiens. Since that time he has received upward of a thousand Dominicans more and large numbers of Haytiens. Geffrard's best troops have been badly whipped, and a great many deserted, one regiment having gone over in a body, officers and men.

A short time ago Salinave discovered a traitorous General among his officers, who was holding correspondence with Geffrard, and had laid a plot to retake Cape Haytien. Salinave allowed him with his men, to advance nearly to the gates, and then opening an enfilading fire upon them with grape and canister, nearly annihilated him, wounded the General, who ran away, and cut his Aid and horse nearly into mincemeat. At this date, June 20, no mails have arrived at Port-au-Prince, from either Gonaives or St. Marc, so we conclude the flame has reached those towns, and that Salinave will soon be in front of the dilapidated forts and antiquated guns of this city.

In fact, as I am informed, Geffrard has been advised to leave as soon as possible, as his troops are not to be relied upon, the common soldiers caring little who is President so that they get their pay. Salinave pays his soldiers twenty-five gourdes a month, and eight gourdes a day for subsistence. Geffrard pays four gourdes a month, and four gourdes a day for rations; and a gourde is only worth about seven American cents. The result is easily seen. Foreigners have never yet been injured in Haytien revolutions.

Damel, the present Minister of Public Instruction, will probably be elected by the Senate as President, should Salinave succeed. Under the new order of things greater privileges are promised to whites, a treaty of commerce will be made with Dominica, and improvements receive liberal encouragement. Port au Prince is the most filthy city of the West Indies, and the Haytiens are the most degraded and licentious people I ever saw. Thermometer 96 in the shade.

LATEST POLITICAL NEWS

Enthusiastic Union Convention in New-Jersey.

GEN. KILPATRICK THE PRESIDING OFFICER

Sharp Contest on the Nomination for Governor.

Cattell, Ward and Kilpatrick on the Course.

Marcus L. Ward Wins on the Fourth Ballot.

ENTIRE HARMONY AND GOOD FEELING.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times

TRENTON, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The Union State Convention of New-Jersey has met and adjourned, after a protracted and rather heated session, every delegate, so far as we could perceive, well satisfied with the result. The indications yesterday and this morning were that Mr. Alexander G. Cattell, of Camden would receive the nomination on the first ballot; but the withdrawal of the Hon. George T. Cobb rather deranged the programme, by making his friend Gen. Kilpatrick, who had come to the convention as a delegate in his interest, available as a candidate.

The General was chosen President of the Convention, and was received with so much eclat that his supposed popularity was established. A heated debate on the resolutions having been staved off by the report of the Committee, and an amendment in favor of negro suffrage by Capt. Geo N. Halstead being temporarily tabled, nominations were in order. Atlantic County led off with Mr. Cattell's name, amid great applause. Bergen County was called up next. To the surprise of every one, who supposed her candidate was Hon. Thomas H. Herring, she nominated Major-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. It was received with uproarious enthusiasm.

Burlington broke ranks, Sussex followed suit, Passaic left Ward, Hudson left Cattell, and the motion to make the nomination by acclamation might have prevailed, had not Kilpatrick gallantly refused to accept a nomination unless made on a fair, open ballot. There was much excitement and strong feeling, which required all the skill and patience of Hon. John T. Nixon, who presided while the President's name was before the convention, to allay. Four ballots were had, with the following result:

	Kilpatrick.	Ward.	Cattell.
1	149	250	265
2	231	244	190
3	218	299	142
4	173	349	148

On the fourth ballot Hon. Marcus L. Ward, the soldier's friend, who during the war has labored for the soldiers of New-Jersey, and spent his money for the relief of their families, was declared the nominee. Gen. Robeson, of Camden, Mr. Cattell's next friend, handsomely moved to make it unanimous, and Wyman Jones, from Bergen County, seconded the motion. The ballotings lasted nearly three hours, and the result was joyfully hailed by a perspiring convention.

Gen. Kilpatrick, in a handsome little speech, in which he raided among the Copperheads with characteristic audacity, indorsed Mr. Ward as the friend of the soldier. Mr. Cattell followed with great, good feeling, and commended him as the best man the convention could have chosen, and both of them pledged themselves to labor unceasingly for his election.

While the committee were in convention several regiments of returning veterans marched past the Hall and cheered Mr. Ward most enthusiastically, while a delegation of officers, as the representatives of the sentiments of the soldiers of New-Jersey, waited upon the convention to commend him as their choice for Governor of the State. It is hardly probable that the enemy will get much support among the boys in blue, since the Copperhead Legislature of the State resolved that every citizen who bared his breast to rebel bullets was unworthy of the electoral ballot.

After the nomination, the report of the Committee on Resolutions came up. The committee had wisely concluded to aim for that which was attainable, rather than to take up issues on which they could not hope to succeed. It was deemed best to assure the negro of his freedom, so far as New-Jersey was concerned, before putting into his hands the ballot; therefore the amendment of Capt. Halstead was defeated.

The resolutions as adopted indorse the National Administration, give due honor to our soldiers and sailors, indict the Democratic party for complicity with treason, go in strong for the Constitutional amendment and the Monroe doctrine, and in regard to the other questions pertaining to the negro, reaffirm the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Altogether the convention was a success, and the Union men of New-Jersey feel that they go into the ensuing canvass to win the fight. At all events, if the State is not redeemed, it will not be through any omission on their part. RIDGEWOOD.

Correspondence of Associated Press.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 20.

The Republican State Convention is very largely attended by delegates made up of substantial men.

Hon. J. T. Nixon was appointed temporary chairman. He addressed the convention, urging the sacrifice of all side-issues for the sake of securing success.

Mr. R. C. Belville, of Mercer, was appointed temporary Secretary, and Capt. George Halsted Assistant-Secretary.

The Committees on Resolutions, rules, organization, etc., were appointed.

A resolution to refer all resolutions on State and National affairs, without debate, brought out a strong speech from George Halsted, of Essex, in favor of elevating the colored man to the right of suffrage.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, as permanent President, which was received with applause. A Vice-President from each county and a Secretary from each district completed the organization.

Upon taking the chair, Gen. Kilpatrick made a stirring speech, which was rapturously applauded.

The committee on resolutions reported a series of ten, of which the following is a digest:

First, the war, it had been a failure according to Democratic declaration at Chicago, but it had terminated in an honorable peace. The second alludes to the memory and services of Abraham Lincoln, which are never to be forgotten. The third fully indorses the administration of President Johnson, and promises it hearty and united support hereafter. The fourth asserts that the sympathizers with the rebellion are still to be watched. The fifth contains a long bill of indictment against the Democratic party for its treason and hostility to the war and the country, and its aid and encouragement to the rebellion. The sixth proclaims that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery must and shall prevail in New-Jersey. The remainder of the resolutions express gratitude to the army and navy for their valuable services; promise economy in the State expenditures; expatiate on the blessings of freedom from slavery, and express thanks to the citizens of foreign birth for their aid in putting down the rebellion and saving the country which they had adopted as their own.

Mr. George Halsted called for his resolution in relation to the rights of colored men. After some excitement it was postponed until after the nomination was made.

The convention was then opened for nominations. After Marcus L. Ward and A. G. Cattell had been nominated, a delegate from Bergen nominated Gen. Kilpatrick. It took like wildfire. He was nominated by several other counties. The excitement ran so high that a member proposed to make the nomination by acclamation; but the friends of the other candidates insisted on a ballot. The following ballotings were had, in the midst of great excitement:

First Ballot—Cattell, 265; Ward, 25; Kilpatrick, 149.

Second Ballot—Cattell, 190; Ward, 244; Kilpatrick, 231.

Intense excitement prevailed. Motions were again made to make the nomination of Kilpatrick unanimous. Knowing ones still insisted on the balloting proceeding. The Chair appealed for order.

Third Ballot—Cattell, 142; Ward, 299; Kilpatrick, 218. Ward only lacked 32 votes.

A motion to take a recess failed. The excitement was up to fever heat. The Chair appealed for order.

Fourth Ballot—Cattell, 148; Ward, 349; Kilpatrick, 173.

Ward's nomination was declared unanimous, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The resolutions of the committee were adopted.

Mr. Halsted's resolution on the rights of colored men was laid on the table.

A State Committee was appointed, and the convention adjourned.

Speeches were made by Gen. Kilpatrick, Mr. Cattell, J. M. Scovel and Mr. Robeson, all indorsing the nomination.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Excitement Against Mr. Consul Potter in Montreal—His Views of Annexation Unpopular—Petition for a Government Inquiry in the Premises—The Telegraph Superintendent Implicated.

The following is a copy of a memorial which will be at once placed in the Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, and other public places, for signature by the citizens:

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Governor-General of Canada, etc., etc.

The memorial of the undersigned memorialists and others of the City of Montreal, humbly showeth: That, at a convention of delegates from different parts of the United States and the British Provinces in North America, recently held in the City of Detroit, Hon. Mr. Potter, United States Consul-General for Canada, was present, and is reported to have publicly expressed himself in the following language:

"I believe I express the general feeling of those who are the most friendly to the United States in Canada, when I say it is not the policy of our government, or our policy, to continue this treaty, and I believe that in two years from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the people of Canada themselves will apply for admission to the United States. [Loud cries of 'No, no,' from the Canadians.] I repeat that I believe in two years they would ask for admission. [Cries of 'No, no.'] I have a letter which I received on the evening of my departure for Detroit, and I may say I came here with the consent of my own government, to express my views on reciprocity."

It appears to your memorialists, from the remarks above quoted, together with the letter read by Hon. Mr. Potter from O. S. Wood, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, as proof of the feeling existing among certain persons in Canada for the annexation of this province to the United States, that Hon. Mr. Potter, while exercising the office of Consul-General of the United States in Canada, has been engaged in subverting its government, and it is believed in Montreal, where he has resided, that he, with others, has, by meetings and otherwise, taken active measures to promote the annexation of the Province of Canada to the United States of America. That your memorialists consider it would be desirable to ascertain, in such manner as the government may deem proper, whether such meetings have been held and participated in by Hon. Mr. Potter. Wherefore, your memorialists pray the subject may receive the consideration of Her Majesty's government, and that such action may be taken as to them may seem fit.

The memorial will be placed immediately in the Merchants' Exchange for signature.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. O. S. Wood, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and its senior director, J. Redpath, the occasion of it being the letter which the former wrote to Mr. Potter at Detroit, and which was read by that gentleman to the convention:

MONTREAL, July 15, 1865.

To the President and Directors of the Montreal Telegraph Company:

Gentlemen: The public discussion which has taken place with reference to a letter which I addressed to Mr. Potter, Consul-General of the United States, and which he read at Detroit during the sitting of the convention there, renders it my duty to at once communicate with you upon the subject.

I believe you are fully aware that during my long connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company, I have scrupulously abstained from any participation in political affairs, and I can only express my deep regret that I should have departed from that course on the present occasion.

With this frank explanation, which my own self-respect, no less than my duty to you, impels me to offer, I beg to place my resignation at your disposal.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express to the board and shareholders of the company my sincere thanks for the great courtesy and confidence with which, I have always been treated, and to add my earnest hope for the continued prosperity and success of a company with which I have been intimately connected for upward of eighteen years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. S. WOOD.

MONTREAL, July 17, 1865.

Sir: In the absence of the President, your letter of Saturday has been this day handed to me. No formal meeting of the board can be held, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of the directors, to constitute a quorum, but I lose no time in conveying to you the expression of my own opinion, and that of the only other director now here. We both deeply regret your letter to Mr. Potter, the American Consul. It is the more painful to us because we are fully sensible of the faithful services you have rendered to the company since it was first established. In common with the whole board we have felt that to your zeal and ability its prosperity and the position it holds in public estimation are in a great measure due, and whatever your private opinions may have been, they have never influenced the faithful discharge of your duties. While it is due to you on this occasion to record the appreciation which we are aware all the directors have of your services, and the unqualified trust they have reposed in you, we feel that the Telegraph Company may be injuriously affected by what has taken place.

Its transactions embrace so much confidential business of a public character, that its officers ought jealously to abstain from influencing any political movements whatever, and ought, as far as possible, to be exempt from all political bias.

We believe it to be a duty of the directors to enforce such a rule of conduct on all concerned in the confidential administration of the company's affairs.

I can only say in conclusion that a full meeting of the board will be called at the earliest possible day, when this correspondence will be laid before them.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
(Signed,) J. REDPATH, Senior Director.
To Mr. O. S. Wood, Montreal.

Number of Troops Sent North from Washington.

The following statement exhibits the number of troops sent daily to their homes, from Washington, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since May 30, when the disbanding of the armies commenced:

	Men.	Horses.		Men.	Horses.
May 30	3,424	332	June 23	1,693	31
May 31	8,296	169	June 24	420	414
June 1	7,721	191	June 25	1,327	243
June 2	9,250	225	June 26	4,466	364
June 3	8,146	289	June 27	1,054	285
June 4	4,845	305	June 28	2,745	316
June 5	13,943	331	June 29	5,054	480
June 6	9,220	212	June 30	5,640	247
June 7	13,935	433	July 1	3,080	290
June 8	6,805	160	July 2	7,262	480
June 9	10,259	363	July 3	1,159	9
June 10	6,865	316	July 4	30	24
June 11	6,018	94	July 5	1,435	18
June 12	7,492	1,024	July 8	642	11
June 13	6,090	80	July 9	440	—
June 14	6,858	1,181	July 10	1,088	20
June 15	2,474	302	July 11	1,305	18
June 16	6,852	151	July 12	469	13
June 17	2,065	597	July 13	3,328	93
June 18	2,032	1,109	July 14	3,463	103
June 19	2,481	27	July 15	3,489	81
June 20	2,567	78	July 16	3,958	86
June 21	970	4	July 17	3,625	101
June 22	1,662	41			
Total				208,037	11,813

During the same period, 6,950 mules were transported with the troops.

East Tennessee Railroads.—Regular passenger trains commenced running from Knoxville to Jonesboro, 98 miles above, on Wednesday last. Special trains convey passengers and freight to Carter's Depot, twelve miles further, which is the present terminus of the road. This leaves only twenty miles of the road to be finished to Bristol, and there are only two bridges to repair to complete the whole. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, from Bristol to Lynchburgh, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Lynchburgh to Alexandria, opposite Washington, are nearly completed. A continuous line of railroad will connect us again soon with the Eastern and seaboard cities by the route through Virginia. This will shorten the line of communication and travel by which intercourse is had with the great outside world by East Tennessee—and will enable our people to repair their losses in property, household goods, &c., at less expense for transportation.—*Chattanooga Gazette, July 11.*

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM NELSON.

Statement of the Captain of the Ill-Fated Vessel.

Interesting Letter from the Captain of the Steamer Lafayette.

Rescue of Forty-four Passengers and Search for the Missing Boats.

NAMES OF THE RESCUED PASSENGERS.

The following is an extract from a letter from Capt. A. Bocandi, commanding the French Mail steamer *Lafayette*, to Mr. George Mackenzie, agent of the General Transatlantic Company at New-York:

"Tuesday, June 27, at 4:30 P. M., about lat. 42 deg. 16 min., lon. 52 deg. 21 min., fell in with two boats of the ship *William Nelson*, burned at sea, and took from them twenty-four male and six female passengers, including the Captain of that ill-fated ship. I obtained from him the following statement:

"'I was in command of the ship *William Nelson*, 1,039 tons, with a crew of 30 men. I left Antwerp on the 2d of June, and Flessingen on the 4th, with six hundred tons of merchandise and four hundred and fifty emigrant passengers, for New-York. On Saturday, June 26, at 12.30, lat. 41 21, long. 50 22 (having just taken observation,) I was informed that the ship was set on fire while fumigating, and the flames spread so rapidly that I had only time to order the four boats to be lowered, which were immediately filled by those nearest, and finding all efforts useless I soon followed. The scene on board was horrible in the extreme. This morning, at 4 o'clock, the ship had entirely disappeared. I stood out for the northwest, the other three boats keeping company as long as they could.'"

I stood south in search of the two missing boats, and at 7:40 P. M. sighted a boat at a great distance. Stood for her, but the Russian ship *Il Mari*, Capt. Adolph Niska, having come up, the fourteen passengers in the boat were picked up by that ship, and at once transferred to the *Lafayette*. I learned from these passengers that the remaining fourth boat parted from them about 4 o'clock on the previous evening, that she contained thirty-seven passengers and must be in a southeasterly direction. I stood therefore in that direction, searching for her part of the night, firing signals every five minutes, but did not succeed in discovering this last boat.

The forty-four passengers were carefully attended to on board the *Lafayette*. I had the men all clothed with the ship's seamen's clothing, and the lady passengers on board the *Lafayette* provided for the female sufferers. The passengers also collected 2,862 francs for their benefit.

The *Lafayette* lost about twenty-six hours by the delay.

Inclosed please find a list of the passengers saved in the three boats:

Captain—L. Smith.
First Officer—James H. Copeland.
Second Officer—S. Patterson.
Carpenter—J. W. Hadley.
Steward—Chas. Rondafft.
Cook—John H. Brown.

Seamen—Henry Johnson, Stephen P. Hadley, Chas. Sampson, David Ritchet, James Miller, Archibald Silars, John Magerne, Thomas Larkins, Albert Cushman, H. W. White, Thomas Warren, Andrew Nelson, Peter Miller, Fred. Greenbury, James McDonald, Aug. Flamand.

Passengers—Mr. W. Rothstein, Mrs. M. K. Rothstein and four children, Miss Mary Warren. Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Mina Kamps, Miss Theodorina Kindsburg, Wilhelm Eckard, Mathias Morrbroker, Johann Morrbroker, Miss Olden, Hugo Fring, Geo. Greez, Christian Miller. Leon Egli, Stephen Sangentirate, Sebastian Gottelein, Theodore Mohl.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

More than Four Millions and a Half Subscribed Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 20.

Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $4,631,100, including the following:

Boston National Bank	$100,000
Second National Bank, of Wilkesbarre	100,000
Second National Bank, of New-Haven	130,000
Ninth National Bank, of New-York	102,050
First National Bank, of Paterson, N. J.	275,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	500,000
Faneuil Hall National Bank, Boston	100,000
Merchants' National Bank, of Boston	100,000
First National Bank, of Hartford	300,000
Third National Bank, of Chicago	212,000
Third National Bank, of Buffalo	150,000
Second National Bank, of Zanesville	100,000
First National Bank, of Baltimore	200,000
Second National Bank, of Philadelphia	1,000,000
First National Bank, of Pittsburgh	135,000
First National Bank, of Milwaukee	125,000
First National Bank, of Plumer, Penn	100,000
Second National Bank, of Chicago	102,000
Third National Bank, of Cincinnati	500,000
Second National Bank, of Cleveland	100,000
First National Bank, of Des Moines	100,000
First National Bank, of Nashville	100,000
Second National Bank, of Nashville	150,000
Third National Bank, of St. Louis	100,000
Second National Bank, of Chicago	150,000

New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 20.

The directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company to-day, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, free from income tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

The Rebel General Roddy.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 20.

The rebel Gen. Roddy has arrived here. He has applied to President Johnson for pardon. He expresses his determination to be a good citizen, to obey the laws, and to use all his influence to sustain the government.

The Joyce Children Murder.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

The examination of John Stewart, who is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children, has been assigned for Monday next.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, July 20.

Gov. Brough passed a comfortable night. His condition is considered hopeful.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, July 20.

An arrival from Eastport, Miss., brings 250 bales of cotton.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, at Fort Monroe, Va., during Week Ending July 15.

Ira Brown, Corp. Co. E, 29th U. S.
E. G. Beok, Co. B, 14th S. C.
J. H. Morris, Co. I, 20th Ga.
John Smith, Co. E, 116th U. S.
Andrew Jeffries, Conf., S. C
S. R. Tatum, Va. Art.
Geo. Williams, Co. F, 117th U. S.
John Newell, Co. B, 117th U. S.
G. R. Everton, Co. F, 38th Ga.
Alexander Henry, Co. H, 41st U. S.
Isaac Wilson, Co. G, 45th U. S.
J. C. Wilkins, Co. C, 10th Fla.
John Grose, Co. C, 7th U. S.
James H. Gough, Co. E, 10th Fla.
H. A. Robbins, Co. B, Ga. Legion.
Wm. Carr, sailor, Va.
James T. Roberts, Co. H. 28th U. S.
R. Brown, Co. F, S. C. Cav.
Charles Hackley, Co. G, 5th U. S. Cav.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Joseo*, J. S. Thornton, Lieutenant-Commanding, thirty-six hours from Hatteras Inlet, arrived this morning.

List of Officers.—Lieutenant-Commanding, J. S. Thornton; A. E. and Ex. Officer, Wm. Jameson; A. Ass. Surgeon, R. H. Bancroft; A. Ass. Paymaster, L. L. Scorel; First Asst. Engineer, F. Talbot; Acting Ensigns, Milton Webster, Paul Ware, Henry Baker, T. H. Comstock; Second Asst. Engineers, Elijah Laws and N. W. Buckhaut; Gunner, Thos. Benton; Third Asst. Engineers, Henry Clap, James McNab, Chas. M. Terry; Master's Mate, Chas. Peacock; Captain's Clerk, John A. Tilton; Paymaster's Clerk, Geo. Prior.

—Herr Ferdinand Freiligrath, now in London, has been named honorary member of the "Fr[illegible] Deutsches Hochstift im Goethehause" at Frankfort-on-Maine

DISTURBANCES IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

An Invasion by New-York Rowdies.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 20.

Again has our beautiful city been disgraced, and our citizens knocked down, stabbed and robbed by New-York bullies and thieves. The boat race on Tuesday drew forth from their haunts of vice and pollution in New-York City the worst set of villains to be found in any country, who came here for the avowed purpose of killing and robbing to their heart's consent. That they succeeded admirably the following evidence is proof:

Their first move was on the night previous to the race, on which occasion they entered THOS. L. DAVIES' residence, and stole therefrom $500 worth of jewelry, the particulars of which affair we have already published.

The next we hear of their movements was when the *Chauncey Vibbard* landed on Tuesday. At this time an old gentleman, who was endeavoring to get on board the boat, was robbed of his gold watch and $500 in Seven-thirty bonds.

Between that time and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, there were eleven watches and four pocket-books stolen from the crowd on the dock that we know of. As soon as this fact became known the most of our citizens kept a sharp lookout for their property, and for a time the business of the thieves did not prosper very well. Shortly after that hour the rioting commenced, in which our police were so badly beaten. During the progress of this affair another raid was made by the thieves, and quite a number of wallets were abstracted from the pockets of their owners. Thieves were everywhere, and when one of them got into a muss his comrades helped him out. The boat race was a farce, the New-York roughs bullying and browbeating our men every chance they could get, and we firmly believe that if the crew of the Poughkeepsie boat had in any way succeeded in getting the lead, they would have been shot without mercy and their boat sunk. We take this strong view of the case for reasons hereinafter given.

After the race was over the Poughkeepsie crew claimed "foul," when the decision was placed in the hands of the judges and referee, which committee proceeded to Rutzer's Hotel, to take into consideration the claims of the Poughkeepsie crew. Here the New-York scoundrels and thieves showed their disposition without restraint. They filled up the windows of the room, burst in the doors, and flourished pistols, knives and clubs, called out in threatening tones to the referee, Mr. CHARLES GAUSMAN, to decide the question in his favor or they would take his life.

Standing near the referee was JOE COBURN, the hero of many a prize fight, who had bet his money heavily on the Poughkeepsie boat; but even he, who "never feared the face of clay," stood almost dumbfounded in the presence of the desperate ruffians who were on the point of murdering the referee. Some of the mob shouted, "Come out, COBURN, what are you doing there?"

COBURN—"I want a fair thing; you can't murder us here; its a fair foul; I can lick any one of you single-handed."

Shouts of "make that referee decide:" "shoot him;" "give up the money."

GAUSMAN—"I want to decide fair."

Cries of "throw him out of the window." Our time is short, kill him."

Here again a desperate rush was made to force a decision, the thugs yelling like hyenas, and seemingly resolved to kill the referee at all hazards.

At one time it was suggested by some of the scoundrels that they fire Rutzer's Hotel, and this resolution would undoubtedly have been carried into effect had not Mr. GAUSMAN, at that moment, with a view to escape being murdered, decided in favor of the New-York roughs. That word did indeed save his life. Previous to this affair, a prominent backer of the Poughkeepsie boat, who was holding hundred of dollars stake money, was beset by a gang of infuriated roughs, who, with cocked revolvers pointed at his head, demanded that he should give up the money. He declined doing so until he heard the decision of the referee. Cries of "shoot him down;" "take his life," were heard on every side; but the unfortunate man managed to make his escape unhurt, and afterward gave up the funds in accordance with the decision of the referee.

At 7 o'clock the thugs congregated about the depot and, while their awaiting the departure of the train, committed the most diabolical outrages. An elderly gentleman, who was standing on the platform, was approached by three of the scoundrels, his hat was knocked down over his eyes, and while two of them held his arms, the third one relieved him of his watch and chain.

Father SCULLY, of the Catholic Church, of Rhineback, while standing at the counter in the refreshment rooms, eating, felt some one near him, and moving quickly about, prevented a thief from robbing him. One of the thieves walked up to the counter and, stepping between two gentlemen, called for a stew. While the person waiting on him was gone for the stew, the thief robbed one of the gentlemen and made his escape.

At 7:30 P. M. a special train was made up for New-York, consisting of twelve cars, in which the robbers seated themselves, yelling and shouting and using profane and abusive language in an awful manner. When the train neared Fishkill some of the scoundrels pulled the pins from the couplings and disconnected the cars, some of the seats in the meantime being smashed and broken to pieces. The entire track of these devils throughout the day was marked with scenes of violence and bloodshed.

These scenes are not entirely new to our citizens. They always happen on the occasion of every boat race opposite this city. How long we are to suffer thus we do not know, if we depend upon the authorities to put a stop in the matter. The indignation felt throughout the city is great, and there has been a firm resolve made that these scenes of violence shall not occur again. What chance was there for the paltry number of twelve special policemen on Tuesday? Literally none. The necessity of a well-regulated police system is now made painfully apparent, and the sooner the people know the matter is being acted upon, the better they will like it. By all means let us have a well-regulated, organized and uniformed police, and that, too, quickly.

THE AFFRAY ON THE DAY OF THE RACE—CORONER'S INQUEST.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 20.

Coroner HEIGHT held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of THOMAS DEMOTT, who was killed on Tuesday night, in Main-street, near Water.

The following was the principal evidence adduced:

Homer Wooden sworn and testified: I live in this city; I know the prisoner; I also knew the deceased; I have seen the body of deceased, and recognize it; I saw STEVENS strike a man in the door of Dobbs' saloon; I did not know the man until after the blow was struck; the deceased stood outside of the door; the first that I saw of DE MOTT to recognize him he was laying on the sidewalk; could not see that he hit him, but heard a noise resembling a blow from a fist; deceased lay on the sidewalk up from the steps about three feet from the door; I do not think that the deceased was dead when I saw him; I saw the affray from the barroom in which I was standing; I could not see the deceased, but I saw STEVENS strike out with his fist; I heard Mr. STEVENS say, "You —— of a ——, do you twit me of selling this race?" I did not hear the deceased make any reply to this; this is all I heard either party say; I saw Mr. FOOTE pick the man up off the sidewalk and carry him into the saloon, when I heard STEVENS say what I have before stated; I did not see the deceased; I saw him in the saloon about half an hour before the occurrence; this affair occurred about 9 o'clock; I think the deceased was in liquor; before STEVENS struck the deceased I did not hear any conversation pass between the two; the deceased was not boisterous before the affair; the deceased was an intemperate man; while in liquor he was abusive.

Ezekiel Beneway, sworn and testified: I live in the city of Poughkeepsie; I know the prisoner; I also knew deceased; I witnessed the affair last night at Dobb's saloon between nine and ten o'clock; I was leaning against the east post of the door, inside of the bar-room; DE MOTT came along and said to me: "ZEKE, has the race to-day been square?" I told him it had; he said: "Did you do your best?" I answered him that I pulled my best; I told him I sold no race; he said he believed me, and asked me if there were not others in the boat that had; STEVENS, who had overheard the conversation, said to him: "What is that you say? Do you accuse me of selling the race, you ——?" STEVENS at this time was slightly under the influence of liquor; I heard no reply from DEMOTT; I saw nothing after this excepting a stammering speech from DEMOTT; STEVENS then struck him: I saw STEVENS strike deceased once; I don't know whether he fell or not; the blow hit him on the nose and mouth; I did not think the blow a very severe one; STEVENS then followed the deceased up; I think I next saw deceased when they were bringing him into the saloon; I did not see deceased from the time STEVENS struck him until he was brought into the saloon; I did not see any one else strike or push deceased; there was from fifteen to eighteen persons in the bar-room at the time of the occurrence; the deceased was somewhat intoxicated.

Dr. Robert K. Tuthill sworn and testified: I am a practicing physician in the City of Poughkeepsie; I was called about 12 o'clock last evening to examine the body of Thomas De Mott; I examined the body of deceased at the City Hall; I found a lacerated wound on the left eyebrow, several abrasures of the scalp, left ear contused, and that his neck was either dislocated or fractured; this was the extent of the examination last night; when I first saw him, life had apparently been extinct about two hours; I do not know the man; I have inspected the body and made a further examination this morning, but found no other external marks of violence. My opinion is that the dislocation of the neck caused death; that was probably produced by the fall: it is a very rare thing for a blow to fracture the neck; the blow on the eye brow was produced by violence and was lacerated; the scalp wounds were probably produced by falling; the principal contusion is on the left ear; the scalp wounds look like scratches; neither of them penetrated through. Death follows a dislocation of the neck instantaneously.

At 6 P. M., after considerable deliberation, the jury brought in the following verdict:

We, the jurors summoned and sworn by the Coroner of Dutchess County to ascertain the cause of the death of THOMAS DE MOTT, come to the conclusion, upon the evidence adduced, that the said deceased came to his death by the blow or blows given him by one WM. H. STEVENS, or by a fall given in consequence of blow or blows given by said SVEVENS, on the evening of July 18, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, at or in front of the saloon kept by one RODMAN DOBBS, on the northwest corner of Main and Water streets, in the City of Poughkeepsie.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The old proverb of "Circumstances alter cases," had a spicy illustration the other day at a Boston hotel, and two parties, one from the city, and the other of Boston, participated therein. A young man, who is the least bit feminine in his appearance, parting his hair in the middle, etc., went to Boston, and while in that city, was taken with a severe fit of colic. Stopping at a hotel, he put himself to bed, and sent for a physician. The doctor came, felt of his patient's pulse, examined his stomach and inquired solemnly if his habits were "regular;" to which the young man, somewhat surprised, answered in the affirmative. The Doctor then cautiously and politely informed his patient that his symptoms manifested some probabilities of an increase of the census in a short time. The surprise of the colic-stricken young man at this singular announcement was only equaled by that of the Doctor when he discovered the true sex of his patient. "Circumstances alter cases," always.—*Springfield Union.*

A Virginia Paper on Slavery.

WHY THE SOUTH FAILED IN THE STRUGGLE.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* has resumed publication, after a suspension of three years. Its editor introduces himself to his readers with the following forcible salutatory:

The days of chivalry are gone. The pomp and pride of Southern slavery is ended. The great "moral, social and political blessing" has ceased to dispense its light and warmth. It was obliged to be so. The most stupendous political madness of any age was to provoke a contest between slavery and freedom. Freedom was the spirit of the age, and the ideas of any age overcome all resistance. The idea of freedom in the nineteenth century, on this continent, must necessarily have pushed the idea of slavery to the wall. It was the folly of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS & Co. to attempt to deepen and widen the foundations of slavery. They were not satisfied to recognize slavery as a transitory institution, destined in the world's march to pass away here as it had gradually died away in Europe. They were not willing to let it run its natural course, and live its natural life along with other social institutions. They conceived the idea of fortifying it for all time, and against all vicissitudes. They determined to intrench it *in perpetuo*, and fix it on everlasting foundations. They looked even farther: they actually cherished the idea of striking its roots into new and virgin regions. Western Virginia, the Territories, the Northwestern States of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa were to be saved or wrested from free labor. Every man in the South who did not go to these extremes was stigmatized as "unsound." Not to pronounce slavery a great and positive blessing constituted a man at the South a sort of social leper, and made him as odious as a Wickliffite or a Jansenist was in the church. We remember a newspaper in Richmond in 1860 used to keep standing a column headed "*The Black Record of John Bell.*" Mr. LEONIDAS SPRATT wrote essays. So was the storm nursed. Slavery required repose; they made it militant. It needed the shade; they set it in the light. They defied the red flag of modern Chartism. The Jacobite defied the Jacobin—of course the contest was not doubtful. The Pope and the SFORZAS ruled in the middle ages, but under the blare of the nineteenth century it was left for the house of Hapsburg and Mr. CALHOUN to beard the spirit of liberalism. Just as CHARLES I. was obliged to go down before the Roundheads; just as the Highlander and the Jacobite were obliged to go down on the field of Culloden; just as LOUIS and MARIE ANTOINETTE were obliged to be trampled on by the myrmidons of Liberty; so was slavery obliged to go down before the wild cry of free soil and free speech. Why was it impossible for NAPOLEON to win the battle of Waterloo? says VICTOR HUGO. Because of WELLINGTON? No. Because of BLUCHER? No. Because of God. For BONAPARTE to be conqueror of Waterloo was not in the law of the nineteenth century. Another series of facts was preparing in which NAPOLEON had no place. Just so was it impossible for the propagandists of slavery to win the contest against ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It was not in the law of the nineteenth century for slavery to expand, or even to hold its ground. The proprietor of a line of stage-coaches might as well have attempted to extend his business in the presence of the fierce spirit of steam, or a community of savages with slings and bows to arrest the march of a modern army with artillery and Spencer guns.

We raise no question about the justness of the quarrel. That is neither here nor there. We only say that secession was a blunder, and the ruin of the South is the consequence of that blunder. The results are before us. Slavery would not have lived, if the Southern Confederacy had been established. The Southern Confederacy would not have lived fifteen years, if our armies had triumphed. The gravitation towards unity on this continent, and towards the Union, is as imperious as the principle which binds the planets in their system. Such were the sentiments entertained by thousands prior to the war, who nevertheless after the war came, earnestly desired the success of the Southern government. They saw that the fatal step had been taken, and they sided with their own people. They felt that the defeat of the South was humiliation and shame, and they wished the South to triumph, that the Union, when restored, might be restored on equal terms. God in his providence has ordained otherwise. The cup has been held to our lips, and we have drained it to the dregs.

One thing we have not lost—and that is honor. We are unfortunate, but not disgraced. Our pride has been humbled, but we did what we could and acted the part of brave men and soldiers. We have yielded to resources five times as great as ours, and all of us have given in our submission and called upon God to witness that we recognized and would henceforth maintain the the authority of the United States and the Federal Constitution. We have taken this oath in good faith. We are compelled by every consideration of honor and duty to observe it religiously. If anyone is dissatisfied and unwilling to perform the duties of a citizen of the United States, the proper alternative is to leave the country. But if he remains, he cannot cherish treason in his heart without committing perjury. We are citizens and we claim the rights of citizens. Excepting the cases specially reserved in the Proclamation of the President, all of us who have taken the amnesty oath are restored to the privileges of citizens of the United States, and while we are bound, as above stated, to true allegiance and fealty, the government is reciprocally bound to care for and protect us—and morally bound to alleviate our sufferings and bind up the wounds which we have received.

The Pardons Under Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

GOV. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, has addressed a long letter to Mr. JOHNSON, arguing that the pardons granted under Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation should not be revoked. He says:

But whatever may be, if any, the limit of the Executive power of the pardon, it should not be questioned that the joint efficacy of Congressional and Executive authority is fully adequate to impart indefeasible validity to the pardons in question. And President LINCOLN, as appears on the face of his proclamation—that which, to the world, and to the rebels, as expounded and administered by a United States officer specially charged therewith, in virtue of Congressional as well as Executive authority—proclaims pardon and amnesty to all rebels, not expressly excluded, who accept the terms tendered, and faithfully observe the same. The national fate is, therefore, most undeniably and most solemnly pledged to the parties accepting the terms. No human cunning can, and no prejudice should, gainsay or disparage the vested rights thus acquired on the sacred faith of the United States.

THE CONFIDENCE SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

When I consider the number of persons in Virginia—not less than, and probably exceeding ten thousand, who have fairly and justly acquired the right of pardon under President LINCOLN's Proclamation prior to the 29th of May, 1865; when I consider, moreover, that these people were exhorted by United States officers, through official orders, regularly promulgated in this city and elsewhere in the State, to come forward and accept the pardon so tendered; and when I consider the vexation, expense and labor involved in the repudiation of these, and the procurement of other pardons, I am the more willing, nay, constrained, to interpose my advice in favor of an early Executive recognition of the validity and efficacy of such pardons.

In conclusion, I trust your Excellency will maturely ponder the subject in all its aspects. May you find my conclusions fortified by reason and humanity, and consonant with sound policy, and recognize the former amnesty as founded on the sacred and inviolable faith of our great and magnanimous nation. May history record of you that you upheld the plighted faith of your government even to its most dangerous enemies, and demonstrated that sacred faith converted enemies into friends.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

The Freedmen in Georgia.

ORDER BY GEN. WILSON.

Gen. WILSON has issued the following orders in regard to the freedmen in Georgia:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
MACON, Ga., July 5, 1865.

ORDERS.—Until other orders are issued by the Freedman's Bureau, the following rules will be in force, and are published for the guidance of the Freedmen and their former masters:

I. The common law governing the domestic relations, giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The authority and obligations of parents and guardians take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors, and the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relations capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one (21) years of age, will remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen must not turn away the young and infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter, nor shall the able-bodied men and women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents or children or younger brothers or sisters to be supported by others.

V. The former masters of freedmen will not be permitted to turn away or drive from their plantation faithful hands, who have helped to make the crops, when the crops are saved, without paying for the labor already performed.

VI. Freedmen, like all other men, are amenable to civil and criminal law, and are liable to be punished for violation of law, the same as white citizens, but in no case will brutality be allowed on the part of the former master. Thinking men will at once see that with the end of slavery all enactments and customs which were necessary for its preservation must cease to have effect.

VII. Persons of age who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes whenever they can obtain proper employment, but they will not be supported by the government or by their former masters in idleness and vagrancy.

VIII. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid, and any just agreement or contract will not be interfered with; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and when their employer cannot pay the wages, they ought to be contented with a fair crop to be raised. The rule subject to such modifications as the Freedmen's Bureau may require.

IX. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

X. All sub-district and post commanders are authorized and requested to correct any violation of the above rule within their jurisdiction. All offences hereafter may be tried before a military commission or provost court.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. WILSON.
EDWARD P. INHOFF, and Captain A. A. A. G.

Abraham Lincoln's Log Cabin.

THE STRUCTURE IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Herald, July 16.

Much has been said by the Western press, of late, concerning the log cabin once occupied by ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the prairies of Illinois. The veritable fabric has at last reached our city, and is on exhibition on the parade-ground of the Common. It is some twenty feet square, and of the most primitive pattern, being constructed entirely of logs placed together in the same manner in which a child would construct a "cob house." The logs were roughly hewed by LINCOLN and Mr. JOHN HANKS, and they present something of the appearance of railroad sleepers at the present day, but are larger. Thirty-two are their number; and the interstices were originally filled with woody fragments and with clay, in a manner which is described to the visitor. They are held together by six rough, unhewn joists, and the roof is supported by sixteen rafters of similar description. Of course the structure is much dilapidated, it having battled with the storms of over thirty years, and been recently hacked by relic-hunters. Indeed, what once comprised the doors and shutters are now in the possession of this persistent, ubiquitous class, but the holes where those things were can be very distinctly seen if one's scrutiny is minute and vigilant; and if one visits the place in the evening they will be seen by the light of kerosene, which was not used by the original occupants of this structure.

There are several objects of interest inside, which are courteously pointed out by Mr. JOHN HANKS, a bosom friend of Mr. LINCOLN, who is always present, and who, although silvery with age, manifests the elasticity and vigor of a man at forty. He will point out to you one of the celebrated rails which he *knows* ABE split, and which formed a portion of the fence around the elder LINCOLN's farm, the mate to which realized so handsomely at the recent Chicago fair; also, a fragment of ye ancient calico dress, which cost sixty cents a yard, and which was worn by the second wife of the President's father; also, a razor, 70 years of age, formerly used by the President's father, and transmitted to the son. The seats in the cabin ("puncheons" they are called by Western men) are constructed of what was once the floor, and there are other objects around which a melancholy interest now clusters, and which excite a wonder if ever in the world's history there went out from so humble a roof a man justly entitled to so much homage and respect, and who was elevated to such an exalted position as he who once made these walls his only abode.

Thirty-five years ago this humble but now "historic" structure, was erected in Macon County, Ill., ten miles west of Decatur, upon the prairie, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JOHN HANKS were its architects and constructors. Mr. LINCOLN resided in it for two years, with his father, step-mother and step-brother, just after their removal from Indiana, and prior to the engagement of the future President as a flat-boatman.

The cabin was opened yesterday for the first time in Boston, and will remain on exhibition for several days.

If any person should entertain a doubt of the identity of this cabin, the following letter from Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, will assure all of its genuineness:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 20, 1865.

John Hanks, Esq., Decatur, Ill.:

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: In reply to your question relating to the log cabin said to have been built by yourself, THOMAS LINCOLN, and the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, I take pleasure in stating to you that for twenty-five years there has been no doubt in the public mind in Macon County, Illinois, on this question. If the cabin you now have is the one you pointed out to me in the Spring of 1860, when you were collecting the Lincoln rails, I cheerfully state that I am *certain* it is the one built by Mr. LINCOLN; besides, your voluntary statements on the subject abundantly satisfy me there can be no mistake about it.

As the old companion and friend of Mr. LINCOLN, and one who has been constant in the support of his administration, and an ardent friend of the Union, I hope you may receive a just compensation for your efforts to bring before the country the simple but honorable testimonials of the early, laborious and worthy efforts of our beloved late President in his youth, to make for himself a home, a fortune and a name.

The old cabin would be out of place in any other hands than your own. You should retain the control of it, that not one timber may be lost. There is but one such in the United States, and it rightfully and properly should be intrusted to your keeping.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

From the Gulf.

ARRIVAL OF THE BERMUDA AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 17.

The United States steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander J. W. SMITH commanding, arrived off the Navy-yard yesterday, from the West Gulf Squadron. She brings mails, officers and 60 sick and discharged seamen. The *Bermuda* sailed from Galveston, Texas, on the evening of July 3, and reports business of all kinds progressing in that city. Steamers from New-Orleans are constantly arriving, bringing soldiers of the late Confederate army, who appear to enjoy getting home under the good old flag; also, large numbers of passengers and freight. Fresh beef is very cheap, selling at five cents per pound, and vegetables of all kinds plenty, but clothing high. Since the occupation of Galveston by the United States forces quite a prize has been obtained.

It occurred in this way: The gunboats being the first to "go in" the harbor, of course Jack Tar was the first to go on shore, and on entering rather a dilapidated house, they discovered an iron safe stowed nicely away under the bed; this, of course, excited Jack's curiosity, and they immediately reported the fact to an officer. On opening the safe it was found to contain the books of the late United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, ship *Morning Light* and steamer *Old Ware*, all in a good state of preservation, and brought North by the *Bermuda*. The following is a list of vessels lying at Galveston: United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, flagship, Capt. B. F. SANDS, commanding; United States steamers *Oneida, Seminole, Penobscot, Virginia, Gertrude, Cornubia, Cayuga, Princess Royal, Port Royal, Preston, New-London.*

From Mobile we have nothing of importance. Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER was still there, but expected to leave shortly for Key West, via Pensacola, which station hereafter will be the headquarters of the Gulf squadron. The following is a list of vessels lying at Mobile: Flagship *Estrella*, Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER. Gunboats *Sebago, Itasca, Octorara, Metacomet, Genesee;* monitors *Cincinnati, Winnebago, Morgan;* iron-clads *Stockdale, Tallahatchie;* tugs *Trefoil, Buckhorn, Narcissus;* schooners *Kittitanny* and *Maria A. Wood*. The United States steamer *Mercedita* is at present lying off Fort Morgan. At Pensacola the following: United States frigate *Potomac* (flagship), Commander A. GIBSON; steamer *J. P. Jackson;* barks *Kuhn* and *Arthur*. At Key West: United States steamer *Muscoota* (flagship), *Tallapoosa*, and tug *Marigold*. The following vessels have received orders to proceed North: United States steamers *Richmond* and *Seminole;* gunboats *Penobscot, Princess Royal, Cayuga, Scioto, Genesee, Octorara, New London.*

The *Bermuda* sailed from Key West on the 11th inst., making the run to Philadelphia in four days and eleven hours. The following is a list of officers attached:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, J. W. SMITH (Commanding;) Acting Master E. Y. Furber, Executive Officer; Acting Ensign Henry Hamre, Sailing Master; E. D. G. Smith, Acting Assstant Surgeon; E. H. Roberts, Acting Assistant Paymaster; W. A. Leavitt, Acting First Assistant Engineer (in charge;) M. J. Smith, T. Nickerson, W. J. Kirkby, John Bishop, Acting Ensigns; Thos. V. McIntosh, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; E. A. Reilly, M. J. Wallace, R. J. Jones, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; Wm. C. Nye, Mate; Robt. Priest, Captain's Clerk; G. R. Foster, M. D. Stambach, Paymaster's Clerks; Naylor C. Davis, Surgeon's Steward.

The Rebel Public Works at Macon.

A correspondent writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Macon, Ga., says:

"Two great curiosities here, significant of the magnitude of the secession infatuation, are a Confederate laboratory and armory, on a scale of really admirable proportions. The armory, particularly, it is claimed, would have been, if completed according to plan, without a rival in the world. The grounds devoted to the armory comprise 42½ acres. The building, so far as is finished, is a central tower, 52 feet 8 inches front by 40 feet deep, containing main entrance, stairs and office rooms, four stories high above sub-basement and main longitudinal front, 625 feet long, 44 feet deep, and two stories high, flanked by towers 32 feet square and two stories high. In addition, the machine-shop, or traverse wing, 44 by 162 feet, and two stories high, is complemented with proof-house, 63 by 98 feet, one story, and a one-story store-room for coal. Flank towers of main building roofed with slate, as was originally designed for the rest of the main and additional buildings. Georgia has some of the very best slate quarries.

The laboratory, about two miles distant up the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, is upon an equally generous plan. Both structures are built of the best material—pressed brick—with stone foundations and granite dressings."

The North Carolina Railroads.

From the Wilmington Herald.

We are advised that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will be fully repaired and opened for traffic from this city to its western terminus during the present, or early next week. The work has been prosecuted with commendable energy, and the reopening of the road will throw into the hands of our merchants a large amount of produce that has for more than a year been awaiting a market, and so greatly stimulate the business of the town.

The Charleston papers contain an advertisement of the reopening *to-day* of the Northeastern Railroad through its whole length.

The Wilmington and Manchester road, connecting with the above at Florence, and forming the old established through route between this city and the South, will be fully repaired and reopened to the public in about thirty days. A very large force of workmen is employed upon this line, and no efforts are being spared to expedite its completion.

A note appears elsewhere in this paper calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, preparatory to putting themselves in a position to receive their line back from government. We understand that the government has signified its readiness to turn this road over to the company whenever the company shall be qualified, under the terms of the amnesty proclamation, to receive it.

Thus, probably within sixty days at the farthest, all our lines of travel will be reëstablished, and Wilmington will once more be upon the great highway from the North to the South, and on the line over which the great through mails are transported. Then will our business receive a new impetus, and prosperity indeed will dawn upon us.

The Contrabands in Arkansas.

ORDER BY COL. BENTZONI.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EAST ARKANSAS,
HELENA, Ark., July 7, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—1. To prevent the recurrence of outrages on the persons of colored people by their former owners, and other evil-disposed persons, it is hereby ordered that the Superintendent of Freedmen of this district will bring all such cases coming to his knowledge before the Provost-Marshal in the form of a charge, and the Provost-Marshal will try the case in the manner prescribed for Field Officers' courts in the army. The punishment to be inflicted by this Provost Court will be limited to one month's confinement, with or without labor, or a fine equal to one month's earnings of the accused, or both. The proceedings will be laid before the Colonel Commanding, and if approved, the sentence will be executed immediately.

2. Should the Provost-Marshal, after a preliminary examination, find that the punishment as limited above is inadequate to the offence, he will not proceed with the trial; but he will refer the charges, with his indorsement thereon, back to the Colonel commanding, and the accused will be brought before a military commission.

3. Colored men are free in all cases to choose their own employers; but after a contract has been made and approved by the Superietendent of Freedmen, they will be required to keep it on their part, but all employers are prohibited from taking the law in their own hands under any circumstances, but the Superintendent of Freedmen will hear complaints against employers, and, if necessary, bring them to trial before the Provost-Marshal.

4. It is held that all former slaves have been free since the 1st of January, 1863, and where they have been restrained from their liberty, the parties who have employed them since that time will be required to pay them their back wages at the rate established by Orders No. 9, dated Vicksburgh, Miss., March 11, 1864, and signed by order of the Secretary of War, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General—and in case of non-compliance, the Provost Marshal will try the case, and after approval by the Colonel commanding, payment will be enforced by the Provost-Marshal.

5. It is expected that the people will see their own interest and also of their former servants by treating them like free men in every respect, and thereby sustaining in good faith the laws, proclamations, and policy of the United States Government.

By order of Col. CHARLES BENTZONI.
W. H. C. JACQUES, First Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Lord BROUGHAM recently said in Parliament that he wished to correct a misapprehension which some of his friends from the United States had told him might have an unfortunate result in lessening the influence, such as it might be, of that earnest remonstrance which he had addressed to the United States, imploring them to exercise moderation and mercy in the hour of their great victory. It would be utterly absurd to charge him who thirty years ago abandoned the gift of a large plantation in Barbados, and an estate in the county of Durham, because he would not forsake the cause of emancipation, and his fellow laborers in that cause, with taking the part of the slavemongers of the South. While he accorded every praise to the North for their conduct in reference to the abolition of the slave-trade, and for granting to all nations the right of search, he did not believe, as many good men did both in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic, that the emancipation of the slaves was pronounced for the benefit of the slaves themselves, but as a measure intended to harass the South. His remarks, however, at the Social Science Congress at York last Autumn to this effect, had been cited, without also quoting what he had stated on the same occasion, that the South were partly fighting for the maintenance of their detestable institution. He could not help feeling that any one who kept aloof in affairs of this kind, and treated matters as they were, was exposed to the misrepresentations of both sides.

—The change in the Italian method of viewing the externals of religion is curiously exemplified by a circumstance which is related by one of the Florentine correspondents of the *Indépendance*. It has long been the custom in Florence to stretch awnings from the first floor windows of various houses so as to cover the street and allow the procession of the *Corpus Domini* to pass without being incommoded by the heat. These awnings were a great expense and a great nuisance to the inhabitants, inasmuch as they seriously obstructed the free circulation of air for many days together. Accordingly strong representations were made to the municipality, and this year the awnings were prohibited. The clergy were, of course extremely angry, and finding remonstrance with the syndicate perfectly unavailing, they applied to the King. "How long will the procession be in defiling?" asked his Majesty. "Nearly two hours," was the answer, "and during all that time our canons, friars, and brotherhoods will be exposed." The petitioner was not allowed to go any further. The King interrupted him by saying, with an air of *bonhomie*, "It was just such weather at San Martino and Solferino; rather hot; we were twelve hours in it, and I don't remember that anybody came to hold napkins over our heads." With this the King turned away and began to talk with the officers around him; but the story has got about and is repeated with great glee by all but the "*parti prêtre*."

—An article in a Swedish paper contains a great deal of interesting matter concerning emigration from the continent in this century. From Germany, between 1840 and 1860, there departed for other lands 1,546,000, nearly all of whom went to America; Switzerland, between 1851 and 1852, lost 24,000 of her citizens, who went to Transatlantic countries; in the forty years ending 1860, not less than 208,000 Frenchmen emigrated to countries on the other side of the Atlantic, besides 120,000 who emigrated to Algeria and Senegal. The North American States absorbed 17,000 emigrants from Italy and Spain. In the short period of three years not less than 25,000 Portuguese took up their residence in Brazil, whereas not more than 2,000 at the outside emigrated to America in the 40 years, including 1860. Of Belgians 80,000 went to the United States between 1851 and 1860. From 1851 to 1856 there left Holland 30,000. How many have quitted Sweden and Denmark there are no means of ascertaining, but in the former country 15,000 persons were supplied with passports between 1851 and 1860, while from Denmark, from 1820 to 1860, the number of emigrants did not exceed 6,000, the greater part of whom went to the Mormons.

—A Paris correspondent of the *Italie*, of Turin, writes as follows, 29th ult: "Allow me to refer to certain details touching Prince NAPOLEON. Some days since, the Prince wrote to the Marquis DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister of Marine, requesting that a surgeon might be appointed to the *Prince Jérôme* yacht. The Minister delayed sending an answer. The Emperor was informed of the fact, and after a Council of Ministers, he detained M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, observing that he had something to say to him. The Minister accordingly remained. 'My cousin,' said the Emperor, 'has asked you for a surgeon for the *Prince Jérôme* yacht. You have thought proper to wait, but you were wrong. Henceforth, when my cousin asks you for anything you can grant it at once.' This fact, which I can guarantee, sufficiently proves that better relations now exist between the Palais-Royal and the Tuileries. I may add that the Princess CLOTILDA has been to the Tuileries this very day, and had a long and cordial interview with the Empress."

—The *Revue de l'Ouest* records a murder and attempted suicide, which recently caused great excitement at St. Lignaire, (Deux-Sèvres,) A farmer named PASCAULT, who had long entertained a bad feeling toward one of his neighbors, named GRISEAU, met him accidentally in the fields and killed him by a single blow with a heavy dung-fork. The murderer, after exclaiming "I have done for him, as I intended!" ran to the river Sèvre and jumped in where the water was ten or twelve feet neep. A person seeing the act gave the alarm, and M. BRAUD, a commercial traveler, who was fishing at no great distance hastened to the spot, and, aided by another man, brought PASCAULT to the bank. The murderer, being bent on self-destruction, resisted to the uttermost, and when drawn out of the water by main force attempted to cut his throat. With great difficulty, however, he was at last mastered by M. BRAUD, pinioned, and given into the custody of the gendarmerie.

—The trial of the Swedish Pastor, LINDBACK, terminated, as was expected, in his conviction. The chief difficulty was to assign sufficient motives, those named by the prisoner appearing utterly insufficient to account for three or four successive murders. He asserted throughout that the murdered persons were either incurables, or were in other ways likely to become burdens on his parish, and that it was for the purpose of relieving it of the burden of their presence that he became guilty of this series of crimes. Before he was taken into the court he was deprived of his ecclesiastical vestments, and after sentence had been pronounced he addressed the Judge and the Governor of the province acknowledging the justice of his sentence. He afterward made a speech to the crowd to a similar effect, and expressive of his confidence of obtaining pardon in the next world.

—Prince Lucien Murat is said to be occupied in writing a history of his gallant father. Certainly the career of the innkeeper's son, who began life by running away from the church to enlist in the army, and who fought his way "*per mare per terras*" to a throne—who distinguished himself in arms and in diplomacy, in Italy, Egypt, Turkey and Russia—who was every inch a soldier, and then every inch a king, and who was murdered at Pizzo as foully and in as dastardly a fashion as that in which a more disinterested hero was attempted to be "got rid of" within a few miles of the very spot, on the 29th of August, 1862, no doubt must be interesting if it is well done.

—Accounts of the late election in the Department of the Puy-de-Dôme mention an incident which gives a curious idea of the political knowledge existing in certain localities of Auvergne. On the evening of the last day of the voting, the inhabitants of Issoire organized a monster bourrée or national dance of the district, beneath the windows of M. GIROD-POUZOL. The country people simply imagined that in succeeding the Duke DE MORNY as Deputy, M. GIROD-POUZOL would at the same time succeed to all the Duke's offices and honors, and so enthusiastic cries of "*Vive le Duc!*" "*Vive le Président!*" were raised in the intervals between the dances.

—A curious incident in Paris high life, says the *Epoque*, is about to become the subject of a suit for a divorce before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine. A young husband, belonging to one of the great families of France, in order to conceal his nightly absence from home, formed the idea of placing in his bed a figure with a wax head made to resemble him. The artifice succeeded for a time, but one night, the lady venturing to enter her husband's room and approach the bed, discovered the trick. Hence the suit for a judicial separation.

—The Naples papers continue to be full of somewhat vague reports regarding the brigand GIARDULLO, recently arrested, and the revelations which are made by him. These revelations are reported to implicate many persons hitherto deemed honorable and trustworthy, but whom GIARDULLO now accuses of having been the patrons and promoters of brigandage. The papers, however, do not publish any names, rightly thinking that an impeachment by a captured assassin is not the kind of evidence to be accepted without substantial corroboration. Nothing is said about the fate of the captive Englishman.

—The geological world, says the Leed's *Mercury*, will be sorry to hear that the wonderful toad, which was found embedded in a block of magnesian limestone, at Hartlepool, and computed to be 6,000 years old, expired on Friday morning. It was found in April last, and had been in an aquarium at the Hartlepool Museum, and while there has attracted thousands of visitors. Its death is attributed to injuries which are supposed to have been inflicted by some visitors to the museum on Thursday, who were excursionists from Newcastle.

—Letters from Liége state that the Gérard-Cloes mine had been, on the 29th June, sufficiently pumped out to admit of two more bodies being brought up. They were those of SERVAIS COLETTE and his wife, who were found closely locked in each other's arms. They leave two children of tender age, and an aged mother, of whom they were the support. The King of the Belgians has sent 1,000fr., and the Duke of Brabant 2,000fr., to the burgomaster of Liége for the relief of the persons who have suffered from the late disaster.

—The Emperor of Austria has acquired another claim on the gratitude of his Hungarian subjects by bestowing upon the widow of the late LADISLAUS DE SZALAY a pension of 1,000 florins, and on her children 200 florins a year each, in consideration of the services rendered by her husband to the literature and science of Hungary. The Emperor has also done a gracious act toward his Venetian subjects, having granted a full amnesty to 154 persons convicted of complicity in the Friuli insurrection.

—It is anticipated that Prince ARTHUR will inaugurate the Welsh statue to his royal father, the Prince Consort. The statue is now in course of erection at Tenby, and is nearly completed. On the occasion of the inauguration, which will take place early in August, Her Majesty has deputed Prince ARTHUR to represent her, and during his stay at Tenby, His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Ven. Archdeacon CLARKE, and of the Mayor of Tenby, Mr. G. WHITE.

—The Russian Government has lately given up the working of its gold mines in the Ural Mountains, and has arranged for them to be worked by private enterprise. The results of this change have been very remarkable. The quantity of metal extracted is now increased tenfold. Large districts which had been abandoned as not worth the cost of working are now worked at a large profit. The adventurers have also made considerable sums by granting working rights to other persons.

—The Empress of France has written the following letter of condolence to the Duchess de Rivas, the death of whose husband, formerly Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has been mentioned:

MADAME LA DUCHESSE: The Emperor and myself have received the sad intelligence of the Duke's death. We participate fully in the great sorrow you must feel, and I, in particular, can never forget the tender friendship which united us. EUGENIE.

—The reciprocal visits of the French and English squadrons seem to have given rise to some little difficulties of etiquette, which, however, it is said, have been got rid of by the following arrangement: A French frigate will in the first place pay a visit to the English squadron at Plymouth. This step having been taken, the English squadron will visit Cherbourg on the 15th of August, after which the French squadron will go to England.

—The two leading German Powers are most conscientiously observing the article of the Treaty of Vienna which stipulates that the Duchies shall pay the expenses of their "liberation." The sum of 163,000 thalers, the surplus of receipts over expenditures in the Duchy of Lauenburgh, which has been deposited in the Bank of Hamburgh, has accordingly been appropriated by Prussia and Austria, and divided between them.

—A new pamphlet on Algeria by the Emperor of France is announced. If it be really about to see the light, it will prove at least one thing, the enormous activity, bodily and mental, of the author, who supports and alone *tot et tanta negotia*, and yet writes orders in council, pamphlets, and even history—and who, moreover, looks in better health than he has done certainly for two years.

—The Florentine rifle meeting finished with great success. The King distributed the prizes to the winners, the chief of whom was a priest named BERNASCONI. The people cheered him heartily, less perhaps on account of his success than because they were pleasantly surprised at discovering a patriot in a dress which they were generally accustomed to associate with their enemies.

—The editor of the *Tribune Ouvriere*, whose fourth number was seized for a trivial "contravention," writes to the papers that he cannot find any printer in Paris who will venture to print another number. He is thus deprived by the terror occasioned by an arbitrary administrative act of the enjoyment of a clear legal right.

—The Hungarian estates of Prince ESTERHAZY, which used to bring in about 1,800,000fl. a year, were placed under sequestration at the request of the Minister, Count MAURICE ESTERHAZY, who is the "curator," or guardian, of his Highness's entailed property. The liabilities of the Prince and his family are said to amount to about 24,500,000fl.

—The waters of the Po were admitted to enter the Cavour canal on the 29th of June. In five hours and a half the ten kilometres of distance, between Chivasso and the canal bridge on the Doire, were filled. The engineers and employes then rowed down that part of the canal. In a few days twenty kilometres will be navigable.

—It is stated that the Emperor has ordered the portrait of *Gladiateur*, who is to France—or at least to Paris—what the Duke of WELLINGTON was to England during the "occupation," from ROSA BONHEUR, Knightess—we must now have the word Chevalière or Cavaliera—of the Legion of Honor.

—The *Temps* says that Paris is threatened with another strike. This time it is the orchestral musicians, who consider that they are underpaid. The increase of salary they claim is said to be somewhat considerable.

—A Paris letter in the *Independence Belge* states that the Princess CLOTILDE is again in an interesting situation.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

—On Thursday, July 6, about 7 o'clock, a steam boiler at the coal mine of Mr. WILLIAM REEVES, near Reed's Station, on the Belleville and East St. Louis, Mo., Railroad, exploded, causing the death of the engineer, named WILLIAM KENICKER, in the most horrible manner. The explosion of the boiler was caused by a defect, and made a fissure about a foot in length by an inch wide, through which the scalding water and steam escaped, rushing full against the engineer, who was sitting about ten feet distant, knocking him into a shaft hole, into which the stream of escaping water and steam from the boiler was pouring. The unfortunate man struggled out of the hole and crawled out of the building, the flesh being torn off his hands and knees in the endeavor. He managed to walk a short distance and sat down on a doorstep, asking a bystander to pull off his boots, after which he walked to his boarding-house, where he received every attention that kindness and medical skill could bestow upon him, but death came to his relief about 3 o'clock.

—The impression has prevailed that Gen. SHERMAN availed himself of his former knowledge of the country in making his march from Atlanta to Savannah, and up again toward Danville. The General, it appears, did not depend upon any such experience. He carried with him a copy of the census of 1860, in which the population and productions of every county in every State are recorded, and on this information he was able to direct his course best, with reference to provisioning his army without taking his supplies with him. That copy of the census returns was just as good to him as sending corps in advance of his march to establish provision depots for the support of the army, and without any of the expense of that undertaking. It supplied him with the very best information of the condition of the country, furnished by the inhabitants themselves, though it was never thought when the information was collected that it would ever be applied to that use.

—Miss EMMA, a spirited and rebellious young lady, the daughter of Mr. LATTEMAR, the proprietor of a boarding-house in Edgefield, Tenn., on the Fourth of July, became highly incensed at a Union flag displayed on her father's premises, and ruthlessly tore it down, and would have trampled it under foot, had not Lieut. ADAMS, who witnessed the outrageous proceeding, interfered. The Lieutenant took the flag from the excited young lady's hands, and returned it to its original position. The upshot of the matter was that Miss LATTEMAR was arrested for her unladylike and inexcusable conduct by the military authorities. She was sent to the military prison, and will be tried by a military commission. Miss LATTEMER is about twenty years of age, and is said to bear traces of beauty.

—Here is a hint for the redundant female population of the East. Will they take it. The Atchison (Kansas) *Champion* says:

"In Colorado women are exceedingly scarce. The average is about ten males to one female. The miners, deprived of the society of ladies, grew moody, discontented and reckless, and are in haste to "emigrate" back to the States. The papers there send forth a plaintive appeal to unemployed sisters in the West to come over and help them. They declare that any young girl of passable intelligence and appearance can get immediate employment in domestic service at $100 a month, payable in gold, with a chance of speedily marrying some nice chap who has a pocket-full of nuggets. The girls in the Eastern States, where the female element of population is running over, crowding kitchens, factories and all avenues of employment open to the sex, may make a good thing by following the Star of Empire in its westward flight."

—A letter from Fortress Monroe represents that JEFF. DAVIS is pining away in consequence of his confinement, and that he has already lost the sight of one of his eyes. Another letter writer, mentioning JOHN MITCHEL, states that he has varied his barefooted tramps up and down his casemate, by requesting that a Bible and prayer-book might be furnished. These two books were offered to MITCHEL on the first day of his incarceration, but he then refused to have them in his casemate. CLEM. CLAY is still allowed his daily morning walks in the open air through the grounds of the fort. CLAY's health absolutely requires this indulgence. He is allowed one hour every morning for his promenades. He also takes more exercise in his casemate than he formerly did.

—E. L. MAGOON, D. D., formerly settled in this city, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding in Albany, a few days since. His parishioners presented him with a very handsome tea-set, of four pieces, of massive silver, exquisitely wrought and carved. It was manufactured at a cost of $400. On one side of the teapot was the inscription: "The Bible Class School Members and Friends of the First Baptist Church to their Pastor." On the other: "E. L. Magoon, D. D., on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his Marriage. July 16, 1865. Albany, N. Y."

—The income lists now being published in the Boston papers show who are "the solid men" of that city. Mr. Benjamin R. Curtis is put down for $935,800, J. H. Blanchard for $57,430, James Lawrence for $117,886, Samuel R. Payson for $90,833, N. Appleton, trustee under will, $133,518; Nathaniel Thayer $221,044, Isaac Fenno $93,783, and numerous poverty-stricken individuals whose income does not reach $50,000.

—A St. Louis doctor has seized for debt the big chair in which the "fat woman" sat, in the St. Louis Museum. A local paper says it is to be sold at constable's sale in a day or two, and any one in want of a settee, a lounge, a church pew or a buggy-body, can buy this chair and convert it to the use required. On a pinch, it would make a second story law-office, a stand for a band of music, or the pilot-house of a small steamboat.

—Miss MARY PRESTON, of East Horner, N. Y. went one day last week to feed a bear belonging to a member of her sister's family. Not returning as soon as she was expected, another member of the family went for her and found her dead. In some way or other she came within reach of the bear, whose thirst for blood led him to take her life. She was considerably mangled when found. The bear was immediately killed.

—Somebody in Augusta, Ga., has received a letter from Mr. STEPHENS. In it he writes: "I am permitted to communicate with no one here, except those in whose charge and custody I am. But I am permitted to walk out each day with an officer, and have access to books and the daily papers. Tell my friends I am in usual Summer health."

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* says, an old farmer from Carrol County, named JACOB WOLF, was robbed recently, while en route from the station to his home, of $22,000. He had just returned from Delphi, where he had sold the farm for the sum named. He has offered $3,000 reward for the recovery of the money.

—Col. M. C. GALLAWAY has published a card in the Memphis *Bulletin*, explaining his connection with the Memphis Post-office, and showing what disposition was made of the funds belonging to the United States Govern ment. He accepts the issue of the war, and means to do all he can to restore the Union.

—A female slave-owner in Forsythe, Ga., told her "chattels" to take themselves away. The negro washerwoman, considering that herself and her washtub made but one serviceable chattel, neither being of use without the other, attempted to bear off the tub, when her late mistress shot her through the head.

—The editor of the Plattsburgh *Sentinel* charged a Mr. GAY with having uttered disloyal sentiments at a celebration of the "Festival of St. John the Baptist," on the Fourth, in which many French Canadians participated. Mr. GAY, feeling aggrieved, undertook to thrash the editor, but got very much the worst of it.

GOV. ANDREW has received from President JOHNSON a letter intimating that the state of his health will not permit his being present at the commencement of Harvard College. Major-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE and staff are expected to arrive in Boston on Tuesday of next week.

—Hon. B. F. HYDE, Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, died at the Togus House, Hallowell, Me., a few days since. He came from his home only ten days previous, to try the waters at this spring for his health, but was too far gone when he arrived at the Springs to recover.

—The body of a man, whose name is supposed to be HOWARD HASKINS, was found in the water at Chicago a few days since, with a carpet bag full of bricks attached to the feet. He had a certificate of scholarship from a Commercial College in his pocket book.

—Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has obtained an order from the government to furnish the Southern railroads with all the stock belonging to the United States Government, at a fair valuation, trusting the roads for the money, to be paid out of the receipts from business.

—DAVID F. BEVINS, who, it will be remembered, killed his aged parents, near Adrain, Mich., to get their property, and his own young wife, about to become a mother, that he might marry a woman in Grafton, Ohio, has been sentenced to the penitentiary of that State for life.

—There are six hundred women in Richmond making up garments for the negro troops in Texas. They make from $4 to $6 per week. Among them are some representatives of the "first families." It is creditable to them that they are willing to work.

—A party of thirteen ladies and gentlemen from Norwich are camped out at Saybrook, near the mouth of the Connecticut River. They occupy a large tent, do their own cooking, and enjoy all the luxuries of a seaside hotel with but small expense.

—ROBERT DALE OWEN is to have two years for writing his life of President LINCOLN, and his publishers pay him $3,000 when he begins his work, and $15,000 when he ends it.

—Col. J. H. GEORGE, law partner of Ex-President PIERCE, was married at Concord, N. H., on July 18, to a daughter of Col. GRAHAM, United States Engineer Corps. Gen. MEADE and his staff were present.

—Gen. LUTHER P. BRADLEY has tendered his resignation to the War Department, and when last heard from by his friends in New-Haven, was in Chicago awaiting its acceptance.

—There is a man at Providence who has been married thirty-four years, and still preserves his wedding suit, having worn it every Sunday since. In all he has had it on 1,758 days, and it is a good suit yet.

—The Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette* says: "Hon. C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War, has resumed the occupancy of the old Nash place, Saugatuck, for the Summer. Mr. DANA was in Norwalk on Friday."

—The only female spectator at the execution of PAYNE and others, at Washington, was Miss Major WALKER, Surgeon. When she left the Penitentiary she rode her horse like a man.

—Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is in Boston, attending the Commencement exercises at Cambridge. His wife is with him.

—The story that JOHN MORRISSEY has made a match for a "mill" to come off at Cincinnati—$2,000 a side—is positively denied.

—HIRAM FULLER, formerly of this city, proposes to publish a newspaper in Paris to be called the *Cosmopolitan*.

—GIDEON HALL, Esq., of Winchester, Conn., has been elected Judge of the Superior Court by the State Legislature.

—Rev. Dr. BLODGETT, of Pawtucket, R. I., last Sabbath read the names of eighty young men from that place who had been killed in the war.

—T. J. RANDOLPH has been elected Mayor of Vicksburgh Miss., by a majority of eighty-seven votes over the Union League candidate.

—Mr. CHARLES HALE has disposed of his interest in the Boston *Advertiser* to the firm of DUNBAR WATERS & Co., the present proprietors.

—Mrs. BABCOCK, of West Troy, a milliner, was standing by the tea-table a few evenings since, when she suddenly fell, and was picked up dead.

—Dr. HENRY G. CLARK, Boston City Physician, has been awarded $6,760 for injuries caused by a fall on the ice in the street.

—Mr. BARNUM recently informed the Connecticut House of Representatives that his income last year was $50,000.

—An Augusta (Ga.) paper learns that Gen. TOOMBS has left the country, and is at present in Cuba.

—President JOHNSON has been compelled to decline the invitation to visit Boston.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH AT A PRIVATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

An Unknown Woman the Victim of Malpractice—The Body to be Seen in Hudson-street.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., a pale, neatly-attired young woman, of engaging address and attractive person, applied for board at Mrs. WORCESTER's private lying-in hospital, in Hudson-street, four doors above Charles. Her appearance being that of an invalid who had long suffered under chronic infirmity, and as she had but a pittance to spare, Mrs. WORCESTER thought it not prudent to admit her; but at length she was prevailed upon to take the stranger in, and a room was assigned her under the pseudonym of MARY BROWN. She did not pretend that this was not a fictitious name, but said, in response to every question touching her real name, "You may call me MARY BROWN." Taking a cramped but not unpleasant room on the third-story, the unknown locked herself within, and there, reticent and pensive, sat from dawn until dusk, and admitted only the female physician to whom she had come in her extremity. But even to this woman, to whom she must unavoidably communicate something of her history, she revealed nothing beyond the fact that the man to whom she gave her trust in girlhood had within eight years frequently placed her in the hands of physicians whose names she declined to disclose, and that this was her seventh errand abroad to seek temporary shelter under a stranger's roof. She had never been guilty of infidelity to the man who ought to have made her a wife, but as he had persistently refused to acknowledge the paternity of her offspring, it had thus often become necessary to destroy the evidence of her imprudence. Who this man is, where he dwells, and what are his pecuniary circumstances and social standing, his faithful, unfortunate victim only knew; but that he is a person of opulence does not seem probable, since the poor woman had only $30 when she first appeared at Mrs. WORCESTER's, and her habit, though rich and fashionable, was yet far from such as the mistress of a man of wealth might be supposed to wear. She had no jewelry, not even a ring.

The unknown informed Mrs. WORCESTER that about the 6th inst. she had submitted to an operation at the hands of a city physician whose name she would not divulge, and that she desired to tarry in the private hospital only until she could recover strength sufficient to sustain her in any employment that might offer—for she had resolved never again to become dependent upon her betrayer. She went out on Thursday last, and is understood to have gone to Brooklyn; she returned to Mrs. WORCESTER's on Friday, and on Sunday evening suffered a miscarriage, which confined her to her bed until Wednesday morning, when, somewhat relieved, she arose and breakfasted with the family, and, on that afternoon, experiencing a sensation that she could not describe, she called Mrs. WORCESTER, and before any of the neighboring physicians could be summoned, expired in her arms.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, preparatory to an inquest by Coroner WILDEY, and found evidences of malpractice, but thinks that death resulted from exhaustion. The deceased was of about medium stature, with a full, wide forehead, black hair and gray eyes. She was about 25 years of age, but emaciation gave her the appearance of 30. The features are regular—the nasal organ large. On a fine cambric pocket handkerchief are the initials "H. W." or "N. W." Dr. BEACH is unable to say which. The corpse is to be kept on ice at Mrs. WORCESTER's until to-morrow, and then, if not claimed, interred under the direction of Coroner WILDEY.

We need not waste space with an elaborate description of the house wherein the unknown breathed her last. There is no number on the street door, and only the neat script letters, "Mrs. WORCESTER," on a small silver plate, indicate the place. The keeper is a widow, who came to this city, three or four years ago, from Salem, Mass., where she was known as a midwife. Her family, being small, live on the third floor; the fourth is her hospital. She had in arms yesterday a female babe that was born on Saturday last, and this, she informed our reporter, she desires to give to any family that may desire to take it for adoption.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, the Seventh Independent Battery and the Fifth Heavy Artillery.

The Fifth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris,) 517 men, Col. A. WHITE, commanding, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, from Winchester, Va., and proceeded to Hart's Island, where they will be paid off. The Fifth was recruited in this city in the Summer of 1861, and was encamped on Staten Island for several weeks, where the men were thoroughly drilled. On taking the field the regiment was one of the best equipped and best disciplined in the army, and has always done efficient service.

It first entered the Shenandoah Valley under BANKS. In 1864 it was attached to the Army of the Potomac, fighting in the battle of the Wilderness, and also taking part in WILSON's raid. Subsequently the regiment returned to the Valley of the Shenandoah, where it fought under SHERIDAN.

The Seventh New-York Independent Battery, 127 men, Capt. REGAN, also arrived at the Battery barracks yesterday morning, on the steamer *Yazoo*.

The battery was raised in Orange County, in 1861. It took part in the battles of Williamsburgh, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. It was afterward sent to Suffolk, where it served under Gens. PECK and BUTLER. The battery left for Albany yesterday.

The left wing of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, 275 men, Major PLACE commanding, arrived on the steamer *General Custer* on Wednesday night from Hilton Head. The right wing of the regiment, 225 men, arrived at the Battery yesterday morning on the steamer *Clyde*. The regiment left for Albany last evening.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment, originally raised in Brooklyn, commanded by Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, arrived in New-York yesterday morning, and took up their quarters at the Battery Barracks. To-day they will be received by the Fifth Brigade, Gen. CROOKE, and escorted to the Brooklyn City Hall. They will there be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, after which they will partake of a collation at the Arena, in Raymond-street.

The military line will form in Willow-street at 8 o'clock A. M., and be ready to receive the veterans either at Fulton or South Ferry at 9 o'clock.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th day of March, 1862.

For the first two months it was employed in manning the different fortifications in New-York harbor. In the latter part of May it received marching orders for Yorktown, Va., but was stopped at Baltimore, where it was detained for about two months in the defence of Fort Marshall. While lying at Baltimore, two companies were detached from the regiment, and under the command of Major MCILVAINE they were sent to Harper's Ferry, and were stationed on Maryland and Bolivar Heights. Together with some 14,000 others, the men composing these companies were taken prisoners at the time of "Stonewall" JACKSON's capture of Harper's Ferry.

In the beginning of the year 1863 the regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, but had only been there three weeks when it was ordered back to Baltimore, where it was usefully employed for nearly a year. In April, 1864, it was again sent to Harper's Ferry, where it was engaged in artillery and infantry service. In this way it was occupied in guarding Maryland Heights, and assisted in building Forts Duncan and Sullivan—the companies of infantry doing exceedingly good service, which met a merited recognition from commanding officers.

In this neighborhood the regiment remained until the 4th of July, on which day it was engaged with a heavy force of EARLY's men, who, forty thousand strong, made an attack on Harper's Ferry. On this occasion the regiment distinguished itself, but suffered severe loss in killed and wounded.

In the latter part of July, four companies—G, H, E, and F—were detached from the Second Battalion, and under the command of Major URBAN joined the army of Gen. SHERIDAN, and took part in all the great battles of the Valley. At the battles of Perryville, Winchester, and Cedar Creek, these companies won distinction, but they suffered severely, for of the 766 men who composed the command of Major URBAN, only 125 passed unharmed through the campaign.

The other portion of the regiment, under command of Col. GRAHAM, were employed during this time doing duty at Pleasant Valley, pursuing guerrillas, &c.

On the 4th of March, 1864, the regiment's time of service expired, and a very considerable number of the men and many of the officers left the army and returned to their homes. But the regiment had been so largely reinforced during its stay at Baltimore that it was still a strong organization—so strong, indeed, as to be counted as a brigade.

This regiment, though less distinguished than some others for the brilliancy of its achievements, has rendered good service, and the efforts of its rank and file entitle them to the grateful recognition and remembrance of their fellow-citizens.

The Fifth now numbers 1,006 muskets, under the command of Col. GRAHAM and Majors BOYLE, WILKIE and WILDER.

RECEPTION OF THE IRISH LEGION.

The Irish Legion, composed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment (316 men, Lieut.-Col. JOHN COONAN, commanding,) One Hundred and Fifty-fifth (316 men, Lieut.-Col. JOHN BYRNE,) One Hundred and Sixty-fourth (288 men, Lieut.-Col. WM. DE LACY,) and the One Hundred and Seventieth (348 men, Lieut.-Col. CHAS. HAGAN,) which arrived in this city on Tuesday, will have a formal reception to-day.

There will be a grand parade, in which the First Cavalry, Col. MINTON; the Second Regiment, Col. REED; Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. O'MAHONEY, and the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. TRAFFORD, are expected to participate. The Legion will be reviewed by Mayor GUNTHER.

DEPARTURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS FOR HART'S ISLAND.

The Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment left this city for Hart's Island yesterday afternoon, where the men will be paid off. The regiment arrived here two or three days ago, and were provided with quarters by Col. COLYER, State Agent.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived from Savannah in the steamer *Charles Thomas* at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The regiment was raised in Columbia County, and enlisted for three years. It participated in the assault on Fort Hudson and in the Red River campaign, and also in SHERIDAN's famous march through the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment is being cared for by Col. COLYER.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

PROBABLY WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.

Mr. JAMES MCKENNA, of No. 148 Sullivan-street, entered Mr. A. DETTMER's grocery, at No. 233 Thompson-street, yesterday morning, and there fell asleep, only the proprietor's son, AUGUSTUS G. DETTMER, and an unknown man, being in the store at the time. After awhile Mr. JAMES S. WILLIAMS, brother-in-law of young DETTMER, entered and woke Mr. MCKENNA, telling him that that was not a place wherein he might sleep, and bidding him go home. Mr. MCKENNA inquired where young DETTMER had gone, and on searching his pockets, missed his wallet, containing $85, and when he made known his loss, the unknown man departed. Mr. MCKENNA at once called in Patrolman JOHN S. JONES, and caused the arrest of young DETTMER, and that person, upon Mr. MCKENNA's complaint, was committed for examination. Mr. DETTMER, Sr., is a man of wealth and high standing, and the prisoner, whose unimpeached character ought to shield him, had no temptation that could have induced him to commit an offence of the kind alleged.

CAR PICKPOCKET COMMITTED.

On Wednesday evening Mr. CHARLES SCHIPPER, of No. 6 Hanover-square, missed his wallet while riding down from Jones' Wood in a Third-avenue car. At the time of the discovery, MICHAEL MCNULTY, a person of suspicious appearance, leaped from the car, and Mr. SCHIPPER pursued and captured him, and found the wallet in his possession. Mr. S. turned the fellow over to Patrolman QUINN, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BURGLARY IN PEARL-STREET.

On Tuesday night Mr. WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS' dry-goods store, at No. 546 Pearl-street, was entered by three burglars, who forced a rear window and stole black silk-velvet ribbons of the value of $1,700, with which they escaped. Mrs. MARY MCCREA, whose abode is opposite Mr. TOMPKINS' store, saw the three burglars go thence with the goods, and described the fellows with minuteness, and, acting upon the information thus obtained, Capt. JOURDAN arrested four persons, one of whom—HENRY DIBET, of No. 138 Sixth-avenue, a returned soldier—was identified by Mrs. MCCREA, as having been of the party that committed the burglary. DIBET was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and the other prisoners were held for examination. Capt. JOURDAN has been unable, thus far, to find the ribbons.

GREENWICH-STREET DANCE-HOUSE.

On Wednesday evening Mr. JOHN A. STERLING, of the Northern Hotel, went abroad with one JAMES MCGLYNN, of No. 126 Cedar-street and another person, and in their peregrinations the trio entered a Greenwich-street lager-bier den and dance-house, where, while Mr. STERLING was dancing with one of the painted damsels of the place, MCGLYNN, it is alleged, stole $275 from his coat pocket and handed the same to a confederate, who immediately took Parisian leave. MCGLYNN was apprehended by Patrolmen HEY, and Justice DOWLING committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

ARMY FORGER IN LIMBO.

Recently one JULIUS B. KORRIGS, a Hungarian, who long ago was dishonorably dismissed from the United States army, attempted to defraud several merchants and brokers in this city by presenting forged papers representing himself to be a First Lieutenant in a colored regiment, now on leave of absence, and soliciting personal loans on this representation. His genteel address favored him, and he obtained from Messrs. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & Co. $145, from Messrs. L. BROWN & Co. $115, and from other gentlemen smaller sums. The fraud having been made manifest, Messrs. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & Co. applied to Detective MCCORD, of the City Hall force, and that officer arrested KORRIGS yesterday. The prisoner was committed for examination.

TEAM STOLEN AT JONES' WOOD.

JOHN DERREN and JAMES MURPHY, young bloods of the East Side, were arrested by Capt. JOURDAN for stealing a horse and wagon which Mr. PATRICK HOGAN, of No. 31 Bayard-street, had left in the care of a small boy at Jones' Wood. In default of $2,000 bail, the prisoners were committed for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

FEMININE HIGHWAY ROBBER.

ANDREW BRECKTEL appeared against MARGARET HOLMES, an Amazonian whom the Fourth Ward Police had apprehended for dragging the complainant into a Water-street den and there forcibly robbing him of $254. Having robbed Mr. BRECKTEL, the virago kicked him into the street. She was committed for examination.

DISTURBANCE ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Early yesterday morning a difficulty occurred at Pier No. 4, North River, between the employes of the boats *New-Haven* and *Massasoit*, rival boats running to the Fishing Banks. A general riot might have ensued but for the timely arrival of Sergt. ROBINSON, who separated the belligerents and arrested JOSEPH BIRD, the ringleader. Justice DOWLING committed him for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBERY IN AN ALLEN-STREET DEN.

JAMES DALY, of the United States steamer *Alabama*, with an old shipmate, accompanied LEWIS and FANNY LIGHT to their saloon, in Allen-street, yesterday afternoon, and having drank their compounds styled brandy, wine, and cordial, fell asleep, and was robbed of $181. The keepers of the place, when he awoke and demanded his money, professed profound ignorance of any robbery, and he thereupon called in Policeman RICHARD S. KING and had them taken to court. They were committed for examination.

THEFT OF DISCHARGE PAPERS.

Officer PIERCE, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended JOSEPH GOODWIN, for stealing from GEO. PRUDENCE, of the sailors' boarding-house, at No. 76 Roosevelt-street, while the two were on the cob-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the latter's discharge papers. Having the papers in his possession GOODWIN presented them at the Paymaster's office, and collected $78. He was committed for examination.

Policeman's Badge Lost.

Policeman HODGSON, of the Tombs Court, having lost Metropolitan Police shield No. 1,693, will thank any person to leave it with Justice DOWLING.

The Alleged Robbery in an Omnibus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 6th instant contained what purported to be an account of an outrageous assault and robbery committed by PATRICK OATES and BARTHOLOMEW GRIFFEN on a Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON in a Fifth-avenue stage.

Will you be kind enough to state that after a full investigation of the matter by Justice DODGE, the complaint of Mr. DAYTON has been dismissed, and the accused parties honorably discharged, Mr. DAYTON stating that he was intoxicated when the charge was made, and that the diamond pin he had accused them of stealing had been taken the day before from his shirt bosom by his sister without his knowledge, and after the charge was made returned to him by her. Will you also state that the gentlemen against whom this charge was made were not thieves or rowdies, but officers (one a Captain, the other a Lieutenant) in the Second Metropolitan or Police Regiment, and that at the time of their arrest they had just returned to this city with their regiment, after three years' service in the field.

C. S. SPENCER, Attorney, &c.,

JULY 19, 1865. No. 416 Broadway.

Change at the Tombs.

Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, the well-known Warden of the Tombs, has been removed by the commissioners, and Mr. JAMES E. COULTER is appointed in his place. Mr. SUTTON's experience, judgment, and information were invaluable to the city, and his services, while warden of the prison, were such as fully warranted the high popular reputation which he sustained. Ever kind and considerate to the people confined, he was a strict disciplinarian and a thorough master of the situation. Many a poor devil has thanked him, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, for kind words of encouragement and a little timely assistance; and the opportunities of doing good, which so continually presented themselves, were never allowed to pass unimproved. We understand that Mr. SUTTON's successor is a man of intelligence and shrewd judgment, and we can only express the desire that he will prove as thoroughly fitted for the duties of his sphere as was Mr. SUTTON.

The Fire Department.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW FIRE ENGINE—IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIRE TELEGRAPH.

The new steam fire engine ordered by the commissioners from the Amoskeag Works will probably arrive in the city to-day. It will be known as Metropolitan No 1. It is a very powerful engine, having the capacity to play four large streams of water at the same time. It will be drawn by two horses, and will be taken care of by experienced men.

The following is a full description of the steamer: The boiler is 36 inches in diameter and 65 inches in length; it contains 313 copper tubes 24 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, made of the best boiler-plate, of a suitable thickness, caged in wood and covered with Russia iron, with brass bands, and with a brass dome and chimney casing. There are two double-acting pumps, lined with brass 4¼ inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, with rubber valves and brass valve seats. The steam cylinders are 8 inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, working on the same piston rods with the pumps. The air chambers are of burnished copper, with a signal lantern on top. The wheels are of wood. The forward wheels are 54 inches high, and the rear wheels 60 inches high. There is a brake on the rear wheels, so arranged as to be controlled by the driver. The driver's seat is fitted on the forward part of the engine, fitted with two side lamps. The engine is fitted with tongue, &c., for the attachment of horses. The engine is supplied with two lengths of best rubber suction hose, made upon copper rings; four and a half inches diameter inside. The suction pipe of the pumps is fitted on each side with a brass cup, to close the opening, if desired, and with a vacuum chamber made of burnished copper. The suction is also furnished with a brass strainer and a hydrant connection. The engine is also furnished with two brass-bound hand lanterns; a brass oiler; a brass signal whistle; has two feed pumps to supply the boiler; has a "variable exhaust" pipe; a strain gauge for the boiler and a pressure gauge for the pumps; two discharge pipes for the leading hose, with a complete set of "nozzles" for change, from 1½-inch to ⅞-inch diameter, and a "jack-screw," used for convenience in oiling the wheels; a coal bucket is attached to the rear of the engine, of sufficient capacity to carry fuel required for running the engine for from one to two hours.

A needed and important improvement in the fire telegraph is about to be made. Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, is to be connected with police headquarters by telegraph, and all the houses of the various companies below Fourteenth-street will be placed in communication with the fire telegraph office in the Hall. This will enable the Fire Department and the police to coöperate in extinguishing conflagrations.

Sale of the Catafalque used at the President's Funeral.

Yesterday the catafalque used at the funeral of President LINCOLN was sold by public auction, Mr. EDWARD PETTINGER officiating as auctioneer.

The attendance was quite small and the bidding slow. Two wreaths were bought by Dr. MURPHY for $9 each; four silver spear-heads went to Mr. MILLER for $2 50 each; the shields brought 75 cents each; the rosettes 30 cents; the silver braid and fringe were sold for $1 per yard; the silver stars for $1 per dozen; the cord and tassels were bought by Mr. MILLER for $20; the eagle by Mrs. DRAKE MILLS for $60; the urns went, one for $10, the other for $6; the tunic was bought by Mrs. WHITE for $10; the three small flags brought $2 each; the silk velvet was sold for $6 and $6 50 per yard; the broadcloth (19 yards) forming the pall, trimmed with velvet and silver lace, brought $85; a smaller one (11 yards) was bought by Dr. MURPHY for $50.

Very little spirit was shown by the purchasers, and the majority of the articles sold brought only their intrinsic value.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. EMPIRE.

The return game of the match between these two New-York Clubs, was played at Hoboken yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Mutuals, by a score of 26 to 15, in a full game of about three hours duration, which gives the match to the Mutuals. Both clubs had their first nines out, placed in the same position as in their previous game, but neither played up to their usual high mark. This was particularly the case with the Mutuals, MCSWEENEY's fine pitching not being supported well enough to make it effective. BROWN led the score on the side of the Mutuals, making his first bat by a home run. MARTIN's slow twisters bothered the Mutuals a little at first, and WESTERVELT took several fly balls in his usual manner. The game was witnessed by from three to five thousand spectators—a goodly number of ladies being present. The following is the score:

EMPIRE.	H. L.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H. L.	Runs.
Westervelt, c. f.	3	1	Brown, 2d b.	2	5
Kelly, 2d b.	2	2	Duffy, 3d b.	3	2
Miller, 1st b.	3	2	Zeller, l. f.	2	3
Ryder, s. s.	3	2	Goldie, 1st b.	5	1
Martin, p.	3	2	Devyr, s. s.	3	3
Wilson, l. f.	3	2	McMahon, r. f.	4	2
Jewett, c.	4	0	Wansley, c.	4	2
Waterman, 3d b.	2	2	Pattison, c. f.	2	4
Ward, r. f.	4	0	McSweeney, p.	2	4
Total	27	15	Total	27	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire	4	1	0	1	4	1	3	0	1—15
Mutual	2	4	1	0	8	5	1	3	2—26

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD, of the Active Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WILLIAMSON and DAVIDS.
Time of game—Three hours.
Fly-catches made—Empire, 17; Mutual, 10.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF MRS. MILLER.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday over the body of MRS. FRANCES MILLER, the young woman whose throat was cut by her husband, at her abode, in Canal-street, in May last. The jury found that she died of "acute peritonitis, dependent upon a perforating ulcer of the ilium intestine." The husband was arrested, recently, and committed by Coroner GOVER to the Tombs, to await the result of the wife's injuries, and last week the wife had so far recovered as to be able to make an affidavit against him; but she subsequently suffered a relapse, and died on Wednesday. It now remains to be seen for what MILLER is to be tried, or whether he is to be released under the foregoing verdict. MRS. MILLER was a native of Germany, 17 years of age.

THE DUNDERBERG.—The great iron-clad ship of war the *Dunderberg*, will be launched from WEBB's ship yard, East River, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The launch will be at this early hour on account of the tides. The event is exciting extraordinary interest, and there will be a great concourse of people present. The immense strength and power of the vessel, and the novel principles involved in her construction, have attracted the attention of foreign governments, and she has been examined by agents sent by nearly every power of Europe.

BOYS FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday a company of forty boys left the Newsboys' Lodging-House for Western homes. They will be placed with farmers in the rich agricultural districts of Northern Ohio. Including this company, 256 boys have been sent to the country since January last. The Lodging-House becomes more useful every year, and is an invaluable help to poor and destitute boys.

MME. ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—Another concert will be given this evening at Yonkers by Mme. ANNA BISHOP, assisted by Miss ZELDA HARRISON (contralto) and Mr. LASCELLES. Miss HARRISON, who is a young and interesting *débutante*, is highly spoken of, and at the last concert astonished her audience by the sweetness of her voice and the perfect command she appeared to possess over it.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, AND RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment will parade on Saturday next, to receive and escort the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, on the return of the latter from long and distinguished service. The Sixty-fifth (United States Chasseurs) was, at its organization, almost entirely officered by members of the Seventh.

THE STREET-CLEANERS.—The strike of the street-sweepers is about concluded. At their last meeting many of them decided to withdraw from the association, and to work for the contractors. The carmen still hold out. Yesterday, the unusual sight was presented of a gang of laborers cleaning Nassau and some of the adjoining streets.

POLICEMAN DISMISSED.—At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, on Wednesday, a patrolman who had declined to comply with Commissioner MCMURRAY's request, that he pay $5 weekly for his wife's support, was dismissed.

DROWNED.—JAMES F. DALEY, a child of seven years, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning, while fishing from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street. The body has not been recovered.

ONE OF THE CAR-LOADS.—One of the Third-avenue conductors took $14 75 on one trip on Wednesday.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.—A decision has recently been rendered by Judge DENIO, of the Court of Appeals, to the effect that this city is not liable for damages to property caused by the elements in districts where sewers have not been constructed by the authorities. The leading case bearing upon this subject was brought before the Kings County Circuit Court some three years since. The plaintiffs were JOHN H. MILLS and ISAAC DEAN, who brought an action against the City of Brooklyn, to recover $2,500 for damages to building owned by them on the corner of Franklin and Putnam avenues. The trial took place before Judge SCRUGHAM and a jury. It appears that the building was flooded on the occasion of several violent rain storms in the Fall of 1861, and was considerably injured. It not being practicable to carry out the permanent plan of sewerage in the vicinity, a temporary sewer was built in April, 1851, which proved insufficient to carry off the immense volume of surface water that flows down Franklin-avenue after a heavy rain. The plaintiffs based their claim upon the negligence and improvidence of the city authorities in not providing a sufficient sewer, an act of the Legislature empowering the Water Commissioners to frame and fill a general system or plan of sewerage for the whole city, which should be the "permanent plan" of such sewerage, and according to which the whole work should be done. A verdict in favor of plaintiffs was rendered. The case was carried to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed, the opinion being given by Judge LOTT. An appeal was then made to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment of the lower courts was reversed, the Chief Justice giving an elaborate opinion, in which, after reviewing all the points in the case, he declares that the city is not responsible for the want of judgment upon which the system of sewerage was devised, or for the insufficiency of sewers laid,

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 30, 57, 60, 81, 90, 92, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A CONTEMPTIBLE WRETCH.

John Boyle, a very dandily dressed young man, of about 25 years of age, who describes himself as a bartender, was charged with assaulting Mary Lee. The case was called a week ago, and the complainant did not appear; but the papers showed that a gross outrage had been committed, and an order was made to compel her appearance. As the prisoner stood at the bar with half an ounce of "solace" in his cheek, while at the same time he played with his teeth and a quill, he bowed very gracefully to the court, squirted out about a pint of tobacco-juice; and said "Very well, Sir," when the court decided that the complainant must come into court or withdraw the complaint. When the witness came into court yesterday one eye was still very black.

Witness said—I live at No. 52 Allen-street; I have been beaten by the prisoner; was beaten a week last Tuesday, in my own room, in Allen-street.

The Court—What did he strike and beat you for?

Witness—I had been out, and he had been boarding with me two or three years, and I didn't get home in time to have the dinner ready for him; we have been living as man and wife, and it was because I didn't have his dinner ready that he abused me so; and when he doesn't abuse me, he abuses my children.

Judge Kelly—And why do you live with him?

Witness—I can't get rid of him; I have told him if he would take his clothes away I wouldn't trouble him; he would stay away a couple of days, and come back; sometimes he gave me money, and sometimes he takes the clothes away and pawns them, and breaks my dishes; but I never took him up before, although he has done it often in the last five years.

The prisoner said he would keep away from her, but the promise came too late; he was convicted, sent to the penitentiary for one month, and fined $25.

DOCK THIEVES CAUGHT.

Charles Dempsey, aged about 26, a rough-looking seafaring man, who claims to be a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and Joseph Rogers, same age and appearance, a native of Dublin, Ireland, were charged with robbing James Cosgrove of a tobacco-box worth twenty-five cents. The robbery seems insignificant, but the manner and circumstances of the larceny lead to the inference that murder itself might have been committed to cover up the lesser crime of robbery. The complainant, it appears, was a stranger in the city, and being out late at night drinking, he thought he would go down to one of the piers and sit by the water's edge until morning. Unfortunately, he became drowsy, and was soon fast asleep. He was wakened by the policeman, who had the two prisoners in charge. He was shown a tobacco-box worth twenty-five cents, that he identified as his.

Officer Frederick Gilbert sworn: I am an officer of the Fourth Precinct; I arrested these men, last Tuesday morning, about 4½ o'clock, at Pier No. 33 East River; the complainant lay asleep and the prisoners were lying over him; I walked down on the dock lightly, when I saw Dempsey take his hand out of complainant's pocket and have this tobacco-box, which he was putting in his own pocket when I grasped it; both prisoners were together, robbing this man, when I stopped them.

Defendants said that they had been drinking with complainant all night, and all hands were drunk. Complainant said he never saw the men before. The court was of the opinion that even if the story told by the defendants was true, they took their victim down to the river to rob him. Both were sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

TEMPTING TO STEAL.

Mary Ann McEvoy, a young girl sixteen years of age, employed in the establishment of Mr. Joseph Gabriel as a work-girl, was charged by him with stealing a five-dollar Treasury-note. A week before the loss of the five dollars, complainant had been robbed of $165. He thought there must be a thief in the establishment, and to catch the thief he consulted with Officer Augustus Bride, on Sunday last. On Monday the officer visited the house of Mr. Gabriel, and was quartered in a bed-room adjoining the room in which the farce was to be acted. Mr. Gabriel then marked a five dollar bill, showed it to the officer, then dropped it on the floor and sent the defendant in to sweep the room. For three long quarters of an hour the officer lay crouched and sweating, peeping through the key-hole waiting the dénouement. The girl came at last to the bill, picked it up, looked at it, threw it down again and moved a chair over it. The girl then went out, leaving the officer still at the key-hole. She returned to dust the room, and lifting the chair, she again took up the bill, looked at it and put it in her bosom. The dénouement had come. The officer rushed out and arrested her, and did not give her time to take it to Mr. Gabriel, if so inclined, hence the girl was acquitted.

RAISED THE IRE OF THE WRONG MAN.

Andrew Moore, Wm. J. Lacey and Andrew Johnson, three very rough-looking customers, were charged with assaulting Thomas Crumley, of the Fourth Precinct. Complainant said, about 12:15 on Monday morning he was on his way home from the station, and in citizen's clothes, when he heard the cry of a woman for help in an alley-way in Catharine-street. Immediately after he saw the prisoners assault another man a short distance off. As he stood wondering what to do, two other officers, also not in uniform, came up, and he was telling them what he had seen, when the prisoners came up, and one said, "What's that to you," and as he said so he hit the officer such a stunning blow that he fell in the gutter. A general mêlée ensued—a fight of three to three and fist to fist—and the rowdies were not only well beaten, but captured. Moore and Johnston were sentenced to six months on the Island, but Lacey, who did not appear to take such an active hand in the fight, was only sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

WHOSE CANE WAS IT?

Bernard Burns, a liquor-dealer, was charged with stealing a gold cane, the property of John Keck. The larceny was alleged to have been committed on the 14th of July, 1863, at the time of the riots. On that occasion complainant's house was cleaned out by the rioters, and, among other things taken, was this cane. About two months ago he saw a Dr. Powell flourishing the cane, as he was walking through the streets. He immediately went up and seized it, and demanded of the doctor where he had got it. The doctor told him that a patient of his, the prisoner, had presented it to him for his faithful attendance on Mrs. Burns, in her sickness. Upon hearing that, he procured a warrant and had the prisoner arraigned to answer the charge of larceny. A witness was called, who gave the name of John W. Cole. He said he did not know when the cane was taken, but he was sure he had that identical cane three years ago, long before the riots.

The defendant was acquitted.

A ROUGH SETTLED.

Thomas Fitz *alias* Turkey, an Eighth Ward rough, was charged with assaulting John Hawksly, an upholsterer, and also with attempting to commit mayhem, by biting the nose of complainant. Witness said the prisoner came up to him at the corner of Spring and Grand streets and struck him in the face. The first blow knocked him down and blackened his eye. Going from him he came at him again and gave him another blow. Then he kept following up and said, "I'll take you any how." Then witness returned the blows in self-defence.

Augustus L. Brown said he was a stranger to both of them. Passing casually along Green-street, he saw the two in conversation, peaceably, as he thought. Complainant had a bundle under each arm, and, as he stood talking, the prisoner up with his fist and struck complainant. He went to pick up his bundle when he was struck again. Then they went at one another and a man came out of the corner store and told the prisoner to gouge complainant. They fell, and prisoner got the nose of the other in his mouth to bite it off, as he was getting the worst of the fight.

Judge Kelly to complainant—Is that so?

Complainant—Yes, but he couldn't do it; I choked him.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

The Tax Commissioners' Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

At the opening of the court Mr. F. Smyth obtained an order of reference, referring to Ex-Judge Hoffman to ascertain and compute the amount received by Messrs. Purser and Woodruff, while acting as Tax Commissioners, and for which, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, they are liable to Messrs. Brown and Williamson.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

In re habeas corpus of John Cummings; let the child be discharged. Henry B. Chapin *vs.* Charles S. Conant; order settled. John Murphy, receiver, &c., *vs.* Edward Nott; order settled. John Murphy, receiver, &c., *vs.* John E. Stow; order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20, 1865.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	N. Y. Cen..........	94
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107¼	100	do...........s5	94
13,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104½	400	do...........	94⅛
100,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105	200	do..........b60	93
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue......	104¼	300	Erie Railway....s30	80¾
			400	do..........	81½
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¼	100	do..2d call.s30	81½
30,000	do........	97⅛	100	do.......	81¾
5,000	do.......2d call	97	100	do..........s5	81¾
20,000	do.........	96⅞	100	do.........	81¾
20,000	U. S.6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue......	97¾	300	do........	81⅝
			100	Hudson Riv. R....	107¾
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser..large	99¾	400	Reading R.........	101
			700	do.....2d call	100
2,200	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	99⅞	200	Mich. S.&N. I. R	62⅛
			200	do..........	62⅝
30,000	do.........	99⅞	1300	do.........	62⅞
1,000	North Car. 6s....	77¼	1200	do.......2d call	62⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s.........	70½	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	129
29,000	do....2d call	71	300	do.........	130
10,000	Missouri 6s...b60	71	100	do.........	130½
5,000	do..........	70½	200	do.........	131
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	24	300	do.........	132
10,000	do..........	24⅛	100	do......2d call	131¾
10,000	do..........	24½	300	do.........	132
4,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	85	700	Cleve. & Pitts......	66⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M...	75	200	do.......s30	65¼
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d...	95	400	do..2d call.s10	66½
5,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.B.	97	200	do.........	66⅞
2,500	Amer. Gold.......	142½	50	Chic. & N. W......	26⅞
50,000	do.......s30	141	400	do.........	26¾
10,000	do........c	142⅛	200	Chic.&N.W.Pr......	59¾
10,000	do........s30	140⅝	100	do.......s15	59⅝
50	Bk. of America....	135	300	do.........	59⅞
15	Bank of Commerce	105	1000	do......s30	59⅞
100	Am. Ex. Bank......	114	200	do.....2d call	60⅛
100	Canton Co.........	38⅝	100	do.........	60⅛
100	do.........	38½	100	do.........	60¾
200	do.........	38⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R....	105⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr......	40½	100	do.........	106⅛
200	do.....2d call	41	50	do.....2d call	106½
300	At. Mail S. Co.....	162	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	
450	Quick. Min. Co.....	56¼	300	do.....2d call	97¼
100	do........	56½	100	do.......s30	97
			75	Chi. & Alt. Pref....	101
300	Mar. M. Co......	12¾	350	Chi. & Alt. R.....	100

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107	100	Reading R........	100½
4,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue......	104⅜	200	do..........	100⅝
			100	Mich. Cen. R.....s30	107
1,000	Tenn. 6s.........	71	500	Mich. S. & N. I...s10	63
2,000	Mo. State 6s......	71⅛	500	do.........	63¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer......	24⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R........	130¼
300	Canton Co.........	39⅛	21	do.........	129½
200	do.........	40	200	Cleve. & Pitts.......	66⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr.......	42	200	do.........	67
800	Quick. Min. Co.....	57	100	Chic. & N. W.........	27¼
200	Mariposa M. Co....	12¾	200	do..........s30	27
100	Cen. Coal Co.......	50¼	200	do.........	27⅛
100	do.........	50½	100	Chic. & R. I.........	107¼
1000	Erie Railway......	82¼	100	do........s30	107¼
300	do.........	82¼	100	do.........	107⅝
100	do........s10	82¼	200	Pitts., Ft.W.&C....	98
300	do.....2d call	82⅛	100	do.........	98⅛
200	Chic. & N.W.Pr....	61⅛	100	do........s15	98

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....	24⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts......	67⅛
100	Erie Railway.....s3	82¼	800	do.........s3	67⅛
1100	do.........	82½	200	do.........	67⅛
200	do........s10	82	800	do.........s3	67⅛
200	do........b3	82¼	500	Chic. & R. I......s3	107½
200	do.........	82⅜	500	do.........	107⅝
200	do.........	82½	100	do.........	107⅝
200	do........b5	82⅝	200	do.........	107⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R....c	108⅛	200	do........s10	107⅝
100	do.........	108⅛	200	do........b10	107⅝
200	Reading R........	101⅛	100	do........b30	107⅝
100	do........b10	101	100	At. Mail S. Co....	163
600	do........s3	101	100	do.........	162½
200	do........s3	101⅛	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...s3	61⅛
700	do.........	101	100	do.........s5	61⅛
800	do.........	101⅛	700	do.........	61⅛
500	do........s30	101½	200	do.........s3	61⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.x-d....	132	200	do........s10	61⅛
100	do.........	131½	200	do........s10	61⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	63	200	do.........	61⅛
1000	do.........	63¼	200	do........c	61⅛
100	do........b3	63¼	100	Cary Improve't....	18
200	do.........	63⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.......	42
200	do.........	63⅛	100	do.........s3	42⅛
300	do........s3	63¼	50	Quick. Min. Co....	56⅛
300	do........b3	63⅛	100	do.........	57
200	Chic. & N. W....	27⅛	100	do.........s3	56⅞
100	do.........	27⅛	200	Mariposa M. Co....	13
100	do........s3	27⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	N. Y. Cen. R......	94⅛	200	Chi. & R. I........	107⅝
300	do.........	94⅛	100	do........s3	107⅝
600	do........s3	94⅛	100	do........s30	107⅝
300	do.........	94½	200	do.........	107⅝
500	Erie Railway......	82	100	do........s5	107⅝
200	do.........	82⅛	200	do........b3	108
300	do........s3	82⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	66⅞
200	Reading R......b3	101	100	Ill. Central R...x-d	131
100	do.........	101	100	do........b3	131
200	do.........	101	300	Chi. & N. W.......	27¼
200	do........s3	100⅞	100	do........s3	27¼
600	Mich. S. & N. I....	63⅛	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr....	61⅛
200	do.........	63⅛	600	do.........	61⅛
200	do........b30	63⅛	100	Cumb. Coal........	41⅞
100	do........b30	63⅛	100	do.........	41⅞
100	do........s3	63¼	100	Bruns.City L. Co....	12

THURSDAY, July 20—P. M.

The talk of a tight Money market was pretty much over to-day. The Brokers were freely supplied at 5@6 ℘ cent., on call, on Stock collateral, and the Gold speculators were not such prominent borrowers as on Saturday and Monday last. The Gold Room has apparently come to a stand between the figures 142@143 ℘ cent. The Government accepted 142¼ ℘ cent. Currency for the proceeds of the large Cotton sale to-day. There was a partial improvement in Exchange, and Bills on London were quoted, for Saturday's mail, at 108⅛@108¾ ℘ cent., scarcely any difference being made between 3 days' and 60 days' sight. Most of the drawings against the transmission of United States Stock is at three days' sight. The Customs demand for Gold continues large, but by way of neutralizing the effect of this upon the Gold Room, a rumor was made current last night and to-day that the Government is quietly turning its receipts this week into Currency, at the rate of half a million per day. We have no means of confirming or contradicting this rumor. It would seem reasonable that the Secretary of the Treasury should quietly take steps to prevent the further unnecessary accumulation of Gold in his New-York Office, and as he has a considerable amount of Currency Interest due on the 1st of August—say $11,475,000—6 months on $300,000,000 of the First Series of the 7-30 ℘ cents—we should not be surprised to know that his intention is to make part of his surplus Gold Customs available for this object at the going rates of premium.

The Stock Exchange advanced on the Railway and Miscellaneous speculatives to-day, and was generally from 1 to 2½ ℘ cent. stronger than the figures of last night, all through the list. The early Board was less demonstrative in the way of a rise than the subsequent Street transactions and the Second Board. As soon as the let-up in the demand for Money was understood, the bidding advanced with confidence, and at 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The Government Stocks were but indifferently supported, though there was no marked pressure to make sales. The *shorts* in Illinois Central were forced to pay 132 ex-dividend for the Stock this morning:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	61⅜	61¼
U. S. 5-20s	105	105	Rock Island	104⅜	107⅝
N. Y. Central	93⅝	94⅜	Fort Wayne	95⅜	98⅛
Erie	81	82⅛	Cumb'land Coal	40¼	41⅜
Hudson	106¼	108⅜	Quicksilver	54⅞	56¼
Reading	99	101	Mariposa	12	12⅜
Mich. Southern	62⅛	63⅝	Canton	38⅜	39
Illinois Central	126⅛	130⅛	Atlantic Mail	161⅜	162
Mich Central	104⅛	106⅞	Brunswick	12	12
Pittsburgh	65⅛	66⅞	Ohio Certificates	23⅝	24⅝
Northwest	25⅞	27¼	American Gold	142⅛	142⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	Mercantile	125
Merchants'	107	American Exchange	114
Mechanics'	106	Chatham	125
City	175	Bank of N. America	107
Phenix	95	Hanover	106
Tradesmen's	125	Irving	106
Greenwich	150	Nassau	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
Mechanics & Traders	115	Commonwealth	99
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Importers' & Traders'	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass	103	Park	140
Broadway	200	Central National	103½
Ocean	86	Fourth National	99¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Lack & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	95
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	74
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds	52
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Buf., N.Y.&E. 1st,M '77	93	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex	95
Hud. R.7s, 1st mort.,'69	103¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100¼
Hud. R.7s,2d M.S.F.,'85	103¾	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	102
Hud. R.7s con.,'67	94	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	103
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's,'82	111	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	100¼
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d Mtg.	89	Cleve. & P. 2d mort	85
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	97
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	95	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	55	Chi. & Alton Income	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	115	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st mort	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	85
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90		

The decease of Mr. FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of the banking house, in the foreign trade, of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, is announced to-day. The event was not unexpected, as Mr. G. had been in weak health for several years. Though up to the last eight or ten months he was unremitting in his attendance on 'Change, where he was distinguished for shrewdness and intelligence.

There is a statement on the Street this afternoon that the Michigan Southern management (which means the rule of two or three speculating Directors and their confidential friends) have resolved to pay no September Dividend. The reasons for making haste to this conclusion are not all given. The chief of the number is fully well understood on the Stock Exchange. By way of apology it is voluntarily confessed that the last March Dividend was virtually a fraud upon the then financial position of the Company—that the money to pay it was borrowed from the chief manager who advised its declaration.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,415,786 09, including for Customs, $383,000; on account of Loan, $168,000; Payments, $3,483,106 11; balance, $51,231,787 93.

Mr. HENRY DRAPER, a popular young merchant, well known at the Produce Exchange, has been formally admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Stock Brokers and General Auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-street.

Government Finances.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 20.

We have reason to know that a meeting or interview between the President of the United States and certain prominent financiers and business men of the large cities is about to take place at the White House. The purpose is to devise the best means to meet the requirements of the Treasury, on some fixed policy of finance. The sale of government securities, by popularizing them, has been a great success, and has kept the wheels of government in steady motion through most trying times; but borrowing money is not paying debts, and must sooner or later have an end. It is now understood that the requirements of the Treasury are a long way in advance of the ordinary revenues of the government, the receipts from sales of cotton, of confiscated property, of war material in disuse, and the immense sales of 7-30 loan. All these combined, we are assured, aggregate an amount far short of the current expenditures. It is true, the expenditures are said to be just now much in excess of what they would be, but for anticipating very heavy payments to the army, the object of which is to send the soldiers home at the earliest possible moment. The payment of 75 per cent. in certificates and only 25 per cent. in money, to large contractors in liquidation of claims, is evidence in justification of action in favor of a permanent policy to meet wants that may otherwise be unprovided for in no remote future. To this end, it is hoped, the Government may be enlightened by the gentlemen of business experience visiting the White House. There has certainly been great lack of the practical in financial matters. One of the subjects for discussion and enlightenment is the present revenue policy, which is universally conceded to be very imperfect. The Government taxes cover a field far too wide, and render the machinery for collection unwieldy and cumbrous, while the inquisitorial character of the laws render their enforcement in the hands of rude and vulgar officers universally odious. If this can be simplified, we may, if, like a crab, we can go backward, reach the era of good feeling, and, it is believed, realize much more money than is now obtained. Trade and business propositions should be welcomed at Washington. It is not to be presumed that the President and the heads of the departments can know everything necessary for wisest action from their own experience, and in the multiplicity of counsel, with a sound head for discrimination, the safer and most effective policy may be discovered and determined on. There is nothing that will tend so directly to sustain the national credit, and render the administration of the financial part of the government easy, as a good revenue policy; one that may commend itself to the public by the smallest number of tax gatherers, and, consequently, be enforced at the smallest possible expense.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 262 bbls. Ashes, 15,930 bbls. Flour, 614 bbls. and 101 bags. Corn Meal, 96,720 bushels Wheat, 67,511 bushels Corn, 77,349 bushels Oats, 7,705 bushels Rye, 8,812 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Malt, 147 pkgs. Provisions, and 180 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Continues plenty and heavy; Middlings, 48c.@49c. ℘ lb. Sales 1,150 bales at auction, under direction of Collector DRAPER, U. S. cotton agent. Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. sold to-day 4,349 bales Upland and 2,000 bales Sea Island, on Government account, as follows: 155 bales Middling Fair Upland at 37½c.; 229 bales fully Middling, 33c.@33½c.; 1,614 bales fully low Middling, 30½c.@31c.; 1,744 bales fully good Ordinary, 26½c.@27½c.; 578 bales Ordinary, 23½c.; 29 bales Tickings, 20½c.; 634 bales first quality Sea Island, 80c.@86½c.; 735 bales second quality Sea Island, 70c.; 500 bales third quality Sea Island, 51c.; 91 bales saw-ginned, 52½c.; 20 bales stained, 25½c.; 20 bales seedy, 21c. ℘ lb., payable, within three days, in gold, or gold certificates, to be issued by the U. S. Assistant Treasurer for this special purpose, at the basis of Gold at 142¼. The heaviest purchases were made by Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, on foreign account. Another sale of 2,000 bales, Government account, is announced by the Messrs. DRAPER for next Wednesday, July 26.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$6 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 85 @$7 10 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 60	@$6 10
Extra State	6 40	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 85	@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00	@11 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $6 95@$7 70 for poor to good, and $7 75@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $6 55 @$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including Superfine at $5 40@$5 90 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in light supply and fair request at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; $5 15 for Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at, however, irregular prices. Winter advancing 2c.@5c. and Spring declining 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. Sales 80,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 85; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 75; Red Western at $1 35@$1 65; Amber Spring at $1 41@$1 42; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel., and Red State at $1 60. Corn has been in good demand and rather firmer in price. Sales 90,000 bushels at 80c.@82½c. for unsound, and 83c.@84c. for sound Mixed Western; 84c. for do. Yellow. Western Oats have been quiet at 61c.@62c., ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in good demand; 15,000 bushels Western were sold, to arrive, at 96c. ℘ bushel. Barley has been inactive and nominal. Barley Malt has been in fair request; 5,000 bushels Canada West were sold on private terms.

HAY—Has been in fair demand at 90c.@$1 10 for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been dull at about $2@$2 10 ℘ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more more freely offered, and in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 60@$1 70 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$15 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 12½; bleached do., at $1 18 @$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 15@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 65@$1 70; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 32½c. for Crude; 50c. @52c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and decidedly heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$31, closing at $30 75 for New Mess; $27@$27 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $23@$23 75 for Prime Mess, $28 for Thin Mess; $35 for Clear, and $22 50@$23 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; also, 2,500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $29@$30 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 14c.@15c¼. for Shoulders, and 19c.@22½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet yet firm. Lard has not varied, Sales 900 tcs. and bbls., at 17½c.@22¾c., the latter rate for choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Thin Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet. Butter is in demand, at 25c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c. @40c. for fancy State, and 18c.@27c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese is in less request at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice ℘ lb. The week's busines in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The surplus stock of fine Western Butters that had accumulated under the influence of high rates in this market, has been absorbed, at the decline noted in our last report, by the demand for the California and English markets. The receipts of Western of all grades having been light during the past week, with a better local demand, prices have again advanced for the best qualities. Good to fine State and Pennsylvania Butters have continued in very limited supply, which has hardly sufficed for the demand, and we note a material advance in fresh pail Butters, and an active demand, with increased firmness, for fine State firkins and tubs. The short supply of Butter is owing to the great risk of shipping during the hot weather, and to the fact that farmers and dairymen are engaged in harvesting and haying, and not to any speculation or forestalling, which few are willing to attempt, after the severe experience of last season. The market closes firm and active, with upward tendency. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	30	@31
Welch tubs—second quality	26	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Western—common	18	@20

Owing to the decline in the several English markets, the market for Cheese has lost its tone and buoyancy, with a slight decline in rates. The receipts have been full during the past week, but not heavy. Shippers generally are awaiting further developments before buying heavily for export. The market closes dull and heavy at our quotations, with downward tendency.

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¼	@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	@10

SUGARS—Continue in fair demand and firm. Sales since our last, 1,040 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13c.; 850 boxes Havana, at 13c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request, at 15½c.@20½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, 27,000 lbs., at 16c.@20½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 114,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 18,000 lbs. Grease, at 13c.@14c¼. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. Western, chiefly at $2 10 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d., in ship's bags; also, by steamer, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; for London, 500 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; and a British ship, from City Point, also with Tobacco, at 32s. 6d.; for Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 15s.@17s. 6d.; for Cronstadt, a British bark, with Petroleum, at 6s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.......................$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year...........................$3 00

Two copies 1 year...........................5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year...........................$2 00

Three copies 1 year...........................5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY AND ATTACHES OF BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE RIVAL ORANGE GIRLS—GANEM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

YONKERS—GRAND CONCERT BY MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Montreal papers publish the resignation of O. S. WOOD, Manager of the Montreal Telegraph, whose letter to United States Consul POTTER, regarding the Reciprocity Treaty, caused such a sensation in Canada. Addressing the president and directors, he says: "I believe you are fully aware that during my long connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company I have scrupulously abstained from all participation in political affairs, and I can only now express my deep regret that I should have departed from that course on the present occasion. With this frank explanation which my own self-respect, no less than my duty to you, impels me to offer, I beg to place my resignation at your disposal.

Capt. JOHN S. NICHOLAS, of the United States Navy, died at Bound Brook, N. J., on the 18th inst., in his 65th year. Capt. NICHOLAS was tenth on the retired list of his grade at the time of his decease. He was a native and citizen of Virginia, from which State he was appointed in June, 1815. He received his last commission in 1855, and had seen two years sea service under it. He has been in the navy forty-nine years, of which nearly twenty were spent at sea. He was last ordered to some special duty under the War Department. He was a classmate of the late Admiral DUPONT, and was very favorably known in the service.

The Reading (Penn.) *Journal* says the wheat crop will not be a large yield in that or the adjoining counties. The weevil has destroyed much of it. The same report comes from Lancaster County, and the grains when not injured by the weevil appear partially shriveled. The crop, it is expected, will in these places be but half the usual quantity. Eastern and Western papers report the wheat as good; while rye, barley, oats and corn are represented as most flourishing, particularly the latter, the yield of which is expected to be heavier than last year.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE and several other notables went from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., Tuesday, to attend the marriage of a daughter of Col. GRAHAM, of the United States Engineer Corps, to Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, of Concord, N. H., law partner of Ex-President PIERCE. The bride is a niece of Gen. MEADE. After returning to Boston, a complimentary banquet was given Gen. MEADE at the Revere House. He was afterward serenaded, and made a brief speech.

BILLY MULLIGAN, the pestilent little gambler and ruffian, is dead. After a long career of infamy in this city, he ventured back to California, from whence he had been driven by the celebrated Vigilance Committee of 1856. He has been there several months, defiantly daring any one to arrest him, but rum has finished him. On the 8th instant, in a fit of delirium tremens, he shot and killed two men, and was aiming at another, when an officer put a bullet through his head.

The annual regatta on Lake Quinsigamond will take place on Saturday morning, 29th inst., the day following the race for the championship between Harvard and Yale Colleges. The sum of $650 is offered in prizes as follows: Six-oared boats, $200 and $75; four-oared boats, $125 and $50; single sculls, $75 and $25; and a purse of $100 for a wherry race, open only to Messrs. HAMMIL and RADFORD.

In the northwestern part of South Carolina, where United States troops have not been during the rebellion, the people, it is stated, still prefer "Confederate currency" to the United States greenbacks. They will find plenty of their fellow-citizens in other more fortunate parts of the State willing to accommodate them in their preferences.

Some audacious thieves, one of whom was a woman, broke into the house of a genteel Boston family rusticating in the country, and made free use of the cooking utensils, beds and wardrobe, for three days and nights. The house was found shockingly deranged and the meanest sort of garments left in exchange for the best dresses and coats. The burglars are still at large.

The last game of billiards, for a purse of $2,000 in gold, between MELVILLE FOSTER of New-York, and JOS. DION of Montreal, was played Wednesday night. DION won the game by 396 points, in a game of 1,500 points. Time, four hours and thirty-five minutes. DION'S greatest run was 151. Average, 21.43.

Deacon TIMOTHY GILBERT—since the death of Mr. CHICKERING the oldest living piano-forte manufacturer in the city, and an active and devoted Christian layman—died at Boston, on Wednesday, aged 68. He was the founder of the Tremont Temple enterprise in that city, and has long been known as an earnest anti-slavery man.

The wife of the rebel Gen. EWELL proceeded to Fort Warren Wednesday morning with an order from President JOHNSON for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South last evening.

The rebel Gen. RODDY arrived at Cairo yesterday. He applied to President JOHNSON for pardon, and expresses his determination to be a good citizen, to obey the laws, and to use all his influence to sustain the government.

The captain of the steamer *Lafayette*, in a letter published this morning, gives a very interesting account of the rescue of some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, recently burned at sea.

Miss MARY HARRIS, who has been acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. BURROUGHS, has gone to the vicinity of Baltimore to recuperate her health.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the remarriage of a widow terminates all claims to a pension, from the date of such remarriage, although she may become a widow.

Mackerel are very plenty this year along the Maine coast, in some cases literally covering the top of the water. One vessel from Portland secured 120 barrels last Saturday.

The examination of JOHN STEWART, who is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children, has been assigned for Monday next.

Right Rev. Bishop ALONZO POTTER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in San Francisco on the 4th inst.

The double-turreted monitor *Agamenticus* arrived at Portland yesterday from her eastern trip.

A dispatch from Cleveland says that Gov. BROUGH passed a comfortable night. His condition is considered hopeful.

By the burning of the Commercial Hotel in Paris, C. W., July 18, three young women, servants in the establishment, lost their lives.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan yesterday reached the amount of $4,631,100.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fifth New-York Cavalry, Col. WHITE; the Fifth Heavy Artillery, Col. GRAHAM; the right wing of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, the Seventh New-York Battery and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York arrived here yesterday. The Heavy Artillery are to have a grand reception in Brooklyn to-day, and the Irish Legion in this city.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the body of Mrs. FRANCES MILLER, a young German woman whose throat was cut, in May last, by her husband. The jury found that she died of "acute peritonitis, dependent upon a perforating ulcer of the ilium intestine." The husband lies in the Tombs, awaiting trial.

A riot occurred at the Williamsburgh ferry yesterday, caused by the refusal of four young men to pay ferriage. The ferry-master, one of the hands and police officer CODNER, were badly beaten. The rioters were all arrested; two of them being so badly hurt that they had to be sent to the hospital.

Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest, this morning, over the body of an unknown woman who died on Wednesday at Mrs. WORCESTER'S, No. 539 Hudson-street.

JAMES F. DALEY, a child of seven years, was accidentally drowned, yesterday morning, while fishing from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street.

Trade in Produce and Merchandise exhibited less animation yesterday. Flour, Spring Wheat, Cotton, New Mess Pork and Spirits Turpentine were lower. Winter Wheat, Corn, Cut Meats and Refined Sugars were firmer. The Freight market was moderately active, the principal engagements having been Flour, Wheat and Tobacco, for British ports; and Tobacco and Petroleum for continental ports.

The market for Gold was quiet yesterday, at 142½@142¾. The supply of Money to the Brokers easy, and the Stock Exchange all up on the Railways.

The Significance of the Eagerness for Pardon.

The pressure of rebel Generals, rebel Congressmen, rebel officials of all sorts upon the President for pardon strikingly shows the slight hold their cause had upon their moral convictions. There is such a thing as facing exile or even death itself sooner than renounce principle, or bend the knee to its enemy. History abounds with instances of men who staked their all upon some great revolutionary effort for the good of their country; who did not suffer even the most crushing defeat to shake their devotion, and were proud to testify it by courting any extremity of fate. Such men have gone to the scaffold, or lain immured for years in subterranean dungeons, sooner than recant their principles, and put themselves in the position of suppliants before the power they had combatted. Often, when even no terms whatever were imposed, when a complete unconditional pardon was tendered, all grace has been spurned. Eight years ago the French Emperor proclaimed an absolute amnesty to all the proscribed enemies of his dynasty. He required no oath, attached no condition. Yet there are hundreds who, like VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC, prefer to live in perpetual exile from the France they love so well, rather than discredit their principles by taking any boon from an imperial hand. From every oppressed nation and nationality in Europe, there are exiles in this country, who are here solely because they consider that fidelity to their principles requires it.

Now the authors of the Southern rebellion professed to have as sacred a cause to fight for as any of the European revolutionists. Their original grievance, as they put it, was that their constitutional safeguards had been broken down, and their constitutional rights invaded. Then came a claim from them that the States had an inviolable right to secede from the Union at pleasure. They asserted that that right was implied in the constitution, that it was supported by the clause of the Declaration of Independence that "government derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed;" that, in fact, it was one of these natural rights which lie at the very foundation of human freedom. After their ordinances of secession had been passed, they declared the exertion of Federal power over them to be a monstrous usurpation; and when the war was actually begun, by the passage of the national armies to the "sacred soil" of Virginia, they fairly exhausted the English vocabulary for epithets with which to express their sense of its wickedness. That language was kept up through the whole contest. Were we to take as true the assertions of these men, there has never been a war more just, more deeply involving human right, and eternal principles, than the struggle with which the South has, for the last four years, been resisting the Government of the United States.

The National Government, in its triumph, makes not a jot of concession to the South. So far from reënacting the old constitutional safeguards, said to have been broken, it annihilates forever the interests which those safeguards were designed to protect. It not only refuses to let slavery go into their Territories, but will not tolerate its existence in the States. It does not abate one iota of its claim that its authority is superior to any State authority, and that there is no shadow of a right of secession. It does not assume any portion of the Confederate debt, nor make any compensation, in any shape, for any damage inflicted by its war, nor enter into any engagement that the South shall receive any new political treatment. Whatever principles and whatever interests prompted its rebellion are to this day just as unsatisfied as ever. In fact, if they ever involved any moral constraint, it has been increased tenfold by subsequent events.

But, notwithstanding all this, rebels specially excepted from the Amnesty Proclamation are all making haste to abjure their service, and sue for pardon. They do not wait even to get a little color of consistency for their conduct, by holding off until new conventions or new Legislatures in their States, should assemble, and take action which will operate, by implication if not directly, as a repeal of the secession ordinances, and a remission of the people of the State to their old national allegiance. Without the faintest semblance of a dispensation from an authority they once professed to consider as sovereign, and entitled to their implicit obedience, they rush forward to swear allegiance to another authority, which they have been wont to denounce as flat usurpation. They take their new oath of allegiance, unqualified and emphatic as it is, without reservation, and then humbly beg clemency and forgiveness. Some of the rebel leaders, it is true, have fled the country; but they did so, not in devotion to any principle, but only because they feared that no grace would be given them. So far as has yet appeared, old Mr. RUFFIN, who blew his brains out soon after LEE'S surrender, is the only Secessionist who has had the real martyr-like spirit. He wrote that he would not survive his "country's freedom," as he called it, and we cheerfully give that superannuated man the credit of earnest convictions.

How can this facile abandonment of the principles of the rebellion be accounted for except by a lack of faith in their truth? Are not Americans capable of making as great sacrifices for moral and political considerations as people of other nations? This is certainly true. There are thousands in every latitude of this land who would submit to any torture, accept any fate, sooner than abjure principles they *in their souls* felt to be right. The fact is that there is no such feeling in respect to these secession principles. There is not, and never has been, anything in them to take deep hold of the moral nature. Their lodgment was only in the passion, and the sordid self-interests of the bad, and in the Utopian speculations and dreams of those who meant better; and, in consequence, they are very easily dropped when fortune turns against them. There was not enough of the moral element in the rebel cause to inspire any endearing moral devotion to it. It had nothing of the stuff that generates martyrs, or any of the higher class of heroes. We do not mean to taunt the men who are begging pardon of President JOHNSON for their present attitude. They are simply doing right. Their shame does not lie at all in that act. It is to be found alone in their antecedent conduct. It came from their rebellion; it does not come from their swerving off from their rebellion.

Houses and House-Building in the City of New-York.

The *Commercial Chronicle* takes up the subject of house-building, and the great want of houses in New-York for business people of small incomes, and mechanics and others with limited wages, upon which we have frequently written of late. We think, however, it makes a great mistake in arguing that what are needed most are small houses, to be occupied by single families. Houses of such a character are perfectly adapted to small towns, or to the suburbs of large cities, where there is room for unlimited expansion. But in a great city like this, located on a small island—in a place where land is of such great value—in a community where time is of so much importance—in a society where there is such a great proportion of industrious but poorly-paid workers—it would neither be convenient nor profitable to have large spaces covered by small, "self-contained" cottages. The population of our island is now over a million, and by 1880 it will almost certainly be three times as great; and to accommodate this vast mass of human beings decently and economically, we must have blocks of compact yet commodious houses, of from three to five stories in height. Those who are worst off for accommodations now are small traders and mechanics and others, whose earnings are from twelve to twenty dollars a week. Even at the cheapest rates possible for rents on this island, considering the price of real estate, the cost of labor and material, and the value of capital, those people, in single families, could not afford to rent even small cottages; and yet we see no reason why there should not be provided for their use commodious, ample, wholesome apartments, in which families could be reared in health, virtue and intelligence.

The *Chronicle* says:

> "Experience has proved that it is impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves. Incompatibility of tastes, differences of personal habits, degrees of cleanliness, and disputes about such furniture and other household conveniences as in "tenement-houses" are necessarily used in common, make it desirable that each family should have a home of its own."

We agree as to the desirability of each family in this city and in the world having a house and home of its own; and we think it desirable that every man should possess a private steamboat and a milch cow; but we see no likelihood of all this being attained for some generations at least, and we are dealing with practical matters affecting immediately and deeply the present generation. We certainly were not aware that "experience had proved it impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably, unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves." We are quite certain that there are many thousands of most respectable families in this city who live in great comfort and content, and yet who have not the felicity of occupying a whole house, either large or small. The same experiences, we are sure, are common in other cities, both in America and Europe. Even though "tastes" may be variable, and "habits" different, mutual forbearance and unselfishness enable the parties occupying the different divisions or flats to get along very pleasantly together in the few relations they have with each other. And where the tenant-houses are built as in Paris, in such manner as to isolate each family from all the others in the same building, nobody gives any of his neighbors the least trouble.

To recapitulate and close the whole matter. This city is now fearfully overcrowded; people of small means and workers with small wages, are crammed into narrow, inconvenient, uncomfortable, unwholesome, dirty tenement-houses. Even for these, highly extortionate rents are demanded, all because there has been no increase of buildings during the last four years, while there has been a vast growth of population. We need more houses, commodious and comfortable residences, for those who cannot pay high rents, who cannot afford entire houses, and who are compelled to live within the city limits. We believe the wants will be supplied when capitalists give the subject consideration, and see that the undertaking will be profitable. And we believe it would be done best and speedier by the combination of capitalists into joint stock building companies. We believe that the undertaking would produce larger and surer profits than are derived from operations in silver mines or mining stocks, from oil wells or petroleum stocks, from speculations in the gold-room or at the Board of Brokers.

NEW-JERSEY.—The Union Convention to nominate candidates for State Officers was held yesterday. The attendance was large, and the proceedings appear to have been entirely harmonious, notwithstanding a degree of exuberance, foreign to the rather phlegmatic politicians of that State. The competition for Governor had been narrowed down to ALEX. G. CATTELL and MARCUS WARD; but just on the moment of balloting, some one proposed Gen. KILPATRICK, and the gallant soldier came within an ace of being rushed through by acclamation. The cooler heads, however, managed to keep the lead, and after four ballots the choice fell upon MARCUS L. WARD, a gentleman well known and well qualified to uphold the Union banner. The friends of Mr. CATTELL and Gen. KILPATRICK gracefully acquiesced in making the nomination unanimous, and all went off smoothly. If the canvass continues with the spirit in which it opens, the result can hardly be doubtful. One of the resolutions of this convention declares that the constitutional amendment must and shall prevail in New-Jersey, and we are inclined to think that the boys mean just what they say. Thus far the Democracy make no sign; but of course the forlorn hope must come to the scratch; for if "the party" shows its back in the Jerseys, where shall we look for its face?

Photography Viewed in the Light of Social Science.

As if invoked by the extraordinary result of the MARY HARRIS trial, we find in yesterday evening's papers an account of the arrest of a foolish young fellow for meddling with female affections by way of advertising to furnish husbands and wives at the moderate price of 25 cents. (Some of them would be ruinously dear even at that figure.) Well, in spite of the thousand-times-exposed-humbug of this advertising dodge, there are females whose withered hearts are set pit-a-pat by such flummery; and in this case a sweet damsel, who owns up to the age of 38, (more likely 48,) writes to the sharp young fellow as follows:

> ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14, 1865.
>
> R. O. N.—*Sir:* I have read your advertisement. You can send me the photograph of my future husband, as I am anxious to know who the fortunate man is to be. I inclose the 25 cents, expecting you will send the picture by return mail. I send a lock of hair—age 38, eyes dark brown or hazel, height 4 feet 10 inches. Don't disappoint me.
>
> Very respectfully, &c., MRS. ——.

Now, in this ridiculous old female and the Jeremy Diddler to whom she writes, the public will take no interest—one is a fool, the other a knave, and there's an end. But, in view of the late disgraceful farce at Washington, to what may not this correspondence lead? Suppose the smart young man sends the picture of that "future husband," and suppose, reader, that picture should be yours (for we are so multiplied in photography that no one is safe,) and you first hear of your fate by a big brother's demand that you patch up the broken heart of a forty-eight year old sister by a summary marriage. You protest of course, that you know nothing about her—never heard of her. It won't do; she may come down from Peoria with a pistol, she may waylay you in a public hall, she may gently split your pericardium with a conical bullet, and you may die, as you ought to, under the circumstances. What then? The gentle and love-lorn forty-eight year old Chloe may be indicted, and some reluctant District-Attorney may bring her to trial. The trial is hardly begun when it is discovered, first, that you must have promised to marry her, else how could she have possession of your portrait? Secondly, that she must be rabidly insane, else how could she fancy such an ordinary-looking fellow. Thirdly, that she was positively insane at the time of shooting, since "there is a method in madness," and any woman in her right mind would have been glad to get rid of you. And, to amplify and make the most of such points against you, or rather against your memory, you will find wily judges and client-kissing counsel always at hand; or if they should fail here, a change of venue to Washington will secure them.

Lively Journalism.

A morning journal of this city made a series of statements in its financial columns on Tuesday, for the purpose of damaging the public credit, all of which were contradicted yesterday in its telegraphic columns, in a queer manner.

It had made the statement on Tuesday that "there are about eight months' charter money due to the owners of steamers in the employ of the Navy Department." Its Washington dispatch of yesterday said: "The Navy Department does not charter, but owns all the vessels, including transports, which it employs. All the claims of every nature against that department which have been sent in to the Fourth Auditor, up to June 1, have been passed upon and paid."

It is alleged on Tuesday: "We have information to the effect that the Paymaster-General will immediately make requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury for $320,000,000 for soldiers' pay up to the 1st of July." Its Washington dispatch on yesterday said: "On inquiry to-day it was ascertained that probably $150,000,000 will pay all that is due to the soldiers mustered out, and to those who remained in the service to the above-named date."

It said on Tuesday: "There is a prospect of a large issue of certificates of indebtedness or unpaid requisitions, and of a forced loan, in making which, the Secretary of the Treasury would, of course, have to rely upon the next Congress to indemnify him for exceeding his authority." Its Washington dispatch of yesterday said: "The issue of new certificates of indebtedness does not equal the amount continually maturing and redeemed, and the reduction in this description of paper has been from two hundred and fifty million dollars to less than one hundred and fifteen million dollars. It is probable, from present indications, that the Secretary will be able to meet the requisitions on the Treasury, under the powers conferred by the late Congress, without having occasion to resort to unauthorized loans."

All this varied information, furnished to the readers on successive days, must be very instructive; and those on Wall-street who based their opinions and action on the allegations of Tuesday, must have felt their bones badly disjointed yesterday.

GEN. DIX.—Gen. JOHN A. DIX has closed his labors as commander of this department, and has been succeeded by Gen. HOOKER. During the period of Gen. DIX's semi-military labors here, he has so acted and so borne himself as to command the profound respect of the entire body of our citizens. The appointment, in the first place, was one peculiarly fitting. Gen. DIX not only had a national reputation as a statesman and administrator, but his long public career in the city and State had at once made him widely known to our citizens, and thoroughly familiar with our local affairs. His bearing and action as commander of the department have been singularly free from assumption, from arbitrary and dictatorial conduct and from intemperate measures; and have been characterized by dignity, suavity, and a spirit of moderation and conciliation. There have been many difficult cases and questions to deal with, such as the St. Albans raiders, the Lake pirates, the rebel incendiaries, the drafts and innumerable matters of administration; but Gen. DIX has dealt with them in such a manner as to secure at once popular satisfaction and the approval of the government; and in but one instance (viz: his order to pursue the raiders into Canada) has his course been modified by the President. Prior to administering the affairs of the Department of the East, with his headquarters in this city, Gen. DIX was in command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore; and the energy and wisdom he has displayed here were also of the highest efficiency and value then and there. Prior to that time again, in more strictly military service at Fortress Monroe, he approved himself a true soldier. In short, from the time of his ever-memorable order at the opening of the war, to shoot upon the spot any man who tore down the American flag, until the close of the rebellion, our distinguished fellow-citizen has done himself honor by honoring his country.

MARKETS AND PRICES THIS WEEK.—There were 5,449 cattle brought to New-York this week, and this number is a very ample supply; in fact, only 3,765 were sold. Prices were, however, about the same. Last week prices rose upon the false pretext that there was a short supply. This week the rise is maintained because, as it would seem, the supply is ample. Of Sheep last week there were 13,215, and this week there are 17,500. In sheep, also, there is a slight rise. Now there are, every one knows, a set of men who intercept the droves and flocks, and thus interpose a speculative price before they can reach the consumer. The system is very bad and ought not to be tolerated. Every butcher says it is the forestallers who keep up prices; but, we submit, the forestallers would have a considerable less inducement to continue their trade if the public refused to be fleeced.

It is no use to rake up imaginary reasons for beef and mutton being oppressively expensive to the middle class and a forbidden luxury to many of the poor. The beginning and end of the trouble is that the same spirit which, at the opening of the war, created paper knapsacks and coats of "devil's dust" still rules the meat market. The remedy is with the people themselves. We reiterate, and shall reiterate, that the proper way to bring speculators to their senses is to *buy no meat.* The butcher cannot buy if he cannot sell, and if he cannot buy the market *must* come down.

It is combination which the people have to combine against. Our readers have no conception of the great percentage of their earnings filched by arrangements of the kind we combat. The little case of disgraceful understanding among the Hoboken bakers to make no five-cent loaves, is just what happens on a larger scale on this side the river in reference to meat, milk, butter, and some other articles we may allude to.

THE PROVINCIALS AND MR. CONSUL POTTER.—It will be seen that the provincials continue to be exercised over Mr. Consul POTTER and his views upon the question of annexing Canada to the United States. At a meeting held in Detroit, in connection with the recent convention, it will be remembered, Mr. POTTER laid himself open to a charge of excessive candor, by declaring that if the Reciprocity Treaty were *not* renewed, the colonists would soon begin to perceive the advantages of annexation. Nothing could be truer than Mr. POTTER'S observation. But, although that observation was accompanied with many kind words and apologies for the Canadians, it has excited so much consternation in political circles that petitions are being sent round for signature in Montreal, demanding a government inquest into Mr. POTTER'S conduct. The whole thing, nevertheless, looks very much like a tempest in a teapot.

MILITARY LL. D'S.—Harvard has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Maj.-Gen. MEADE, and those journals which a short time since ridiculed other institutions of learning for bestowing similar honors on other Generals, will now probably bring their batteries to bear on Harvard. If any one, however, deserves the title, Gen. MEADE is the man. The rebels at least will class him with GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, as having "doctored the laws" pretty effectually, so far as they are concerned during the last four years.

HARD BLOWS WELL BESTOWED.—Yesterday morning four men, evidently very drunk and mischievous, undertook to force their way over the Roosevelt-street Ferry without paying. The ticket-man objected, whereupon the four rascals pitched upon him and his assistants, and beat them severely. Help arrived very soon, and the four ruffians enjoyed about as terrible a whaling as they could bear and live. It is painful to record such facts; but if rowdyism will have it so, there is at least some consolation in knowing that the peaceable citizens whom they abuse, and the police who are necessarily parties, have the courage and the power to administer exemplary punishment. Rowdies care little for law; the chances of escape with very slight or no punishment are greatly in their favor; but when it comes to a summary thrashing, when they find that blows given will be promptly returned, that pistols may be used both ways and knives are two-edged, they will be likely to hesitate before running a-muck. It is not for us to advise violence, even against violence; yet we cannot feel otherwise than gratified when the ruffianly insolence of our semi-native rowdies meets its punishment on the instant—when we hear that the broken head is on the right side.

The village of Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y., was the scene of quite a stirring little history on the afternoon of July 17. The dam of the large mill-pond up among the hills broke away, and the water in two large currents, one along the bed of the stream, and another over the fields, rushed toward the village, sweeping off in its course a house, a shop, sheds, carriages, furniture, fences; piling up lumber of all sorts against the bridge and the residences. Mr. PACKARD'S losses in wagons and livery are more than a thousand dollars. Mr. VAN ZANDT lost his house and furniture. Mr. PETTIS and Mr. PHINNEY suffered considerably. Beams, logs, broken furniture and boards were left in the midst of lawns and ornamental grounds; several gardens were cleared out, and admired velvet grass was enriched with unwelcome mud, as by the overflowing of the Nile, but bereft of all its verdant beauty. Fortunately no person was injured.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Salisbury—Effects of Sanitary Reform on the Death-rate—Mr. Chadwick.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STRATFORD, Friday, July 6, 1865.

That sanitary reform has become a science, is shown best of all by the exact effects produced on the death-rate in a given population by good sanitary regulations. One of the most marked instances of this is to be found in a picturesque old English town—Salisbury. This city was scourged formerly with terrible diseases and plagues, and its ordinary death-rate is described by sanitarians (as if by the strongest of all comparisons) as equal to that of New-York in its low quarters—about 44 in a 1,000! There was a very inadequate sewerage; cess-pools existed everywhere, and the houses and lanes were over-crowded. After a long struggle, Mr. MIDDLETON and others carried through a system of improved sewerage. By the new self-cleansing tubular drains and sewers, the decomposing organic matter of the city is no longer retained in the cess-pools or the large sewers of deposit, to taint the air and poison the health by their constantly-arising noxious gases. It is at once deposited in water, and carried off in water, and in a short time is conveying fertility to the meadows near the town.

In the words of Mr. CHADWICK, "the fresh sewage constantly discharged from these new works may sometimes, within little more than a week, be converted into sweet-smelling grass, be fed upon, and returned to the citizens in pure, rich milk!" Of this "utilization of the sewage" I shall have more to say hereafter. But a very great distinction between the Salisbury discharge of sewage and that of London, and, I believe of New-York, is that it does not depend on the cleanings given by occasional storms or annual purifications. The sewers are constantly discharging themselves. There is no such smell as often impregnates a house in New-York or London, and which is the forewarning angel sent by Providence of those conditions in which typhus and scarlet fever, or diphtheria, or small-pox naturally thrive. The thousand miles of sewers in London, with their large size, often become merely extended cesspools, and cost $100,000 a year for occasional cleansings.

Liverpool has 60,000 cesspools, is tormented with the stench of the night-cleaners' carts, and is naturally the unhealthiest city in Great Britain.

The old putrid sewage from the ordinary sewers killed fish. In the Salisbury sewage the largest trout have been caught at the point of its discharge. For the old nuisances of cess-pools and putrid drains, and sewers of deposit, the modern system of water-closets, self-cleaning drains and sewers kept constantly flushed, are now substituted in Salisbury.

For the nine years previous to the new works, the death-rate was on the average about 29 in 1,000; during the nine years since, it has averaged only 20; and for every case of death reduced we may calculate twenty cases of diseases removed; or, in round numbers, we may say there are one-third fewer deaths in Salisbury than formerly; or, in the striking words of Mr. CHADWICK, "it is as if every third year were a jubilee year, in which there were no sickness or no deaths."

In the Close of Salisbury, the best part of the city, the deaths are reduced to 14 in 1,000, which is healthier than the rate of the Isle of Wight. The deaths in the whole town resulting from phthisis have been reduced to an average of one-half since the drainage.

It must be borne in mind that the ordinary bad sanitary arrangement of cities from *nidé* or "nests" of disease, in which various kinds of human maladies at once spring up, as if you have a particular kind of soil exposed to the sun and air, you will always have certain weeds growing in it. Typhus, and cholera, and diphtheria, and scarlet fever, are the dung-hill weeds of great cities. Or it is as if you had your nitre and charcoal and sulphur always lying in masses in the crowded districts, and it only needed certain conditions of the atmosphere to furnish the fire for the explosion.

In old cities these *nidé* last from age to age. Mr. CHADWICK relates that a certain species of snake haunting dung-heaps is called *hag-worm.* A vile court in the City of York goes by the name of "hag-worm's nest." This nest was the spot where the great sweating sickness of 1485 appeared; in it the terrible plague of 1664 broke out, and other plagues succeeding. Here cholera raged, and when the last visitation of cholera appeared in England, the "hag-worm's nest" was its peculiar home and abode. Epidemics can sometimes most clearly be traced to their causes.

In two English prisons dysenteric epidemics broke out, and in both it was discovered that some old sewers had burst and broken into the wells from which the prisoners derived their water.

In another typhus appeared, and it was discovered that the favorable condition was the clearing of an old moat, adjacent in the quarter from which the wind usually blew.

On the other hand, public institutions are so well managed in England as to be singularly guarded against epidemics.

In the Model Lodging-Houses of London, the average mortality is not more than 13 or 14 in 1,000, while in the neighborhood adjacent it is 27 or 28 in 1,000. During the last year scarlatina and measles raged through the kingdom, while the almshouse, schools and the well-managed prisons were almost free from them. These institutions have no epidemics; some of them have never seen a case of typhus, though it is destroying all around them; and they hardly show one-third the average of deaths of children in the country. Of the diseases supposed to be spontaneous and inevitable in children, they have hardly a case! In the ranks of the British army science has reduced the death-rate to about 9 in 1,000, and in some cases to only 4 or 5 in 1,000.

In the military prisons the death-rate has been reduced to only 2½ in 1,000, and that under mainly vegetable diet and very hard work. Such are the fruits of sanitary science.

Mr. CHADWICK, who has accomplished so much in sanitary reform in England, relates an interesting experience in a fishing town of Cornwall. He was called in as an experienced sanitarian, to resist an attack of cholera. Like an old General, he saw at once that some of the positions in the town were utterly untenable; that some of the houses were too dirty and steeped with disease; the land too much filled with fermenting matter, and the streets too badly drained to admit of driving off the insidious enemy. He, accordingly, as officer of health, gave orders that the occupants of certain lower houses should all be turned out, the walls lime-washed, the rooms cleansed and the streets cleaned and drained. The people were put in tents outside of the town, when the cholera at once ceased. Some becoming tired of this mode of life returned to the town, and were at once attacked with the premonitory symptoms; they went out again and were relieved. Some returned and were attacked again, and again had to go out to their tents. Surely no more decisive test than this of any science could be desired.

It is said that the person in England who has succeeded best in preserving children from their supposed inevitable diseases, was the late Mr. AUBIN, the manager of the Central District School of London. He succeeded in this by good ventilation and constant ablutions of the children in tepid water. Mr. CHADWICK estimates the number of children killed in schools every year in England and Wales, by bad ventilation and improper drainage, and want of care of cleanliness, at 50,000. What would it be in the United States? C. L. B.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BOAT RACE.

Unfortunate Affray—A Man Knocked Down and Instantly Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, July 20.

Considerable excitement exists here in regard to an affray which occurred last night on the corner of Main and Water streets, resulting in the death of THOS. DE MOTT.

DE MOTT approached WM. STEVENS, one of the crew of the four-oared boat *Floyd T. F. Fields*, which was beaten in the great race on Tuesday, and accused him of selling out to the New-Yorkers.

STEVENS earnestly denied the allegation, and, on DE MOTT repeating it, struck him a powerful blow with his fist, knocking him down, and breaking his neck.

STEVENS immediately gave himself up to the authorities, and is now in the jail in this city. He had no intention of killing DE MOTT, and feels deep grief at the result.

Coroner HAIGHT held an inquest on the body to-day, when the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Considerable sympathy is manifested for STEVENS.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Grand Skedaddle of Fugitive Rebels—Capture of Cotton—Imperialists Evacuate Camargo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 18.

Brownsville dates of the 18th have been received.

The rebel Generals, KIRBY SMITH, MAGRUDER, PRICE, SHELBY, DOUGLASS and JACKMAN, with 400 men and officers, and two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, have gone to Mexico. Govs. MOORE and ALLEN, of Louisiana, and CLARK and MAUREY, of Texas, were of the party.

Late reports confirm the delivery of Confederate property to Gen. BROWN by order of MAXIMILIAN.

The Federals recently captured 500 bales of cotton and a large wagon-train laden with quinine, saltpetre, and other goods going to Texas.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, falling back on Monterey, abandoning the entire country. They were much annoyed on the march by CORTINAS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of Bishop Potter—Movements of Speaker Colfax and his Party—The End of Billy Mulligan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 10.

Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, died since his arrival here a few days ago. His body has been embalmed, and will be returned to the East.

SCHUYLER COLFAX and Lieut.-Gov. BROSS delivered speeches to an immense audience in the city on Saturday night. They start to-day for Oregon.

The steamship *Golden Rule* arrived yesterday from Panama.

On the 8th inst. BILLY MULLIGAN, who was expatriated by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in 1856, and who afterward raised a volunteer regiment which he was not allowed to lead to the war, shot and killed *two* men while in a fit of delerium tremens, and was about to fire again when a policeman shot him dead. He had defied all previous efforts to arrest him.

BILLIARDS IN MONTREAL.

Foster Beaten by a Canadian.

MONTREAL, Thursday, July 20.

The last game of billiards, for a purse of $2,000 in gold, between MELVILLE FOSTER, of New-York, and JOS. DION, of Montreal, was played last night. DION won the game by 396 points, in a game of 1,500 points. Time, four hours and thirty-five minutes. DION'S greatest run was 151. Average 21.43.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 19.

Brig.-Gen. MANN left Norfolk this morning for Suffolk, Va., to review the troops stationed at that post.

The steamer *Leader* arrived from the Eastern shore this morning with detachments of the Fifth Maryland Cavalry and the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which have been doing guard duty in that section of the State for several months past.

The steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* arrived from Point Lookout, Md., this morning, with a cargo of army stores. Capt. H. E. GOODWIN, the Assistant Quartermaster of that post, lately received orders to make every preparation to break up the post, as the rebel prisoners had been nearly all removed; in consequence of which all the army material there is being rapidly shipped to this place and to Washington.

The steamer *Newtown* arrived from Baltimore this evening.

The barge *John J. Lee* has arrived from Richmohd, with a cargo of rebel ordnance, en route to the Watervleit Arsenal, New-York.

About 1,000 tons of rebel ordnance is now lying at Richmond, awaiting shipment to the various arsenals in the North, and barges are now being loaded with it.

Commencement at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

The commencement at Harvard College yesterday attracted a more numerous gathering with greater manifestations of interest than has attended its exercises during the past four years of war.

The literary exercises of the graduating class are well spoken of.

Gov. ANDREW and staff, Gen. MEADE and staff, and Gens. BENHAM and ALEXANDER, with numerous other distinguished soldiers and civilians were present.

The following were the honorary degrees conferred:

Master of Arts—Rev. SAMUEL DOWSE ROBBINS, of Framingham; Rev. SAMUEL HOBART WINCKLEY, of Boston; Prof. MAURICE PERKINS, of Union College.

Doctor of Laws—CHAS. BECK, of Cambridge, and Maj.-Gen. GEORGE GORDON MEADE, of the United States Army.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 18.

Gen. CANBY is now in command of the Department of Texas and Louisiana, reporting to Gen. SHERIDAN.

The steamer *George Washington* arrived from New-York on Sunday,

The Shreeveport correspondent of the *Times* says ONLY's forces are marching to San Antonio.

Middling cotton 47c.; market quiet. Gold 146.

Maj.-Gen. Meade in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

A public leveé was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon in honor of Gen. MEADE, who was introduced to the crowded assemblage by Mayor LINCOLN. The General expressed thanks for the courtesies extended to him, and in a few well chosen words urged the claims of disabled soldiers to the fostering care of a grateful country.

Regatta.

WORCESTER, Thursday, July 20.

The annual regatta on Lake Quinsigamond will take place on Saturday morning, 29th inst., the day following the race for the championship between Harvard and Yale Colleges.

The sum of $650 is offered in prizes as follows: Six-oared boats, $200 and $75; four-oared boats, $125 and $50; single sculls, $75 and $25; and a purse of $100 for a wherry race, open only to Messrs. HAMMIL and RADFORD.

Release of Gen. Ewell.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

The wife of the rebel Gen. EWELL proceeded to Fort Warren yesterday morning with an order from President JOHNSON for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South last evening.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, July 17.

Two trains collided on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad. Three cars were smashed. Five negroes were killed and several passengers.

Cotton—sales, 300 bales Middling, Good demand, little offering.

THE SAENGERFEST.

THE LAST SCENE OF THE LAST DAY.

Great Consumption of Lager, and a Glorious Season.

Excursion to Lion Park—The Arionites and Their Guests.

What was Done, What was Sung, What was Drunk, and the Result Generally.

FAREWELL TO THE SANGERFESTERS.

Our German friends are in trouble. We have feared from the first that they were rushing matters with such entire recklessness of expense and prodigality of sentiment that sooner or later they would rue it.

Our fears have proven well grounded. The entire Teutonic population is in an agony of separation. They find it *so* hard to say "Good Bye," that their farewells are adjourned prolongatively, one chaste embrace serving as an incitement for others, and each mug of lager but making the affair more heartrending. Our city yesterday was full of ailing, not to say aleing, Festers; they wandered by twos and threes disconsolately through the Bow-wowery, visiting each place of refreshment and deluging their intestinal labyrinths with beer and wine until the local police became alarmed lest the festivity should assume the more fearful proportions of a "bust."

The tremendous fall of rain on Wednesday evening served as a quencher and sent many a tight singer to his quarters where loosest rein was given to the melodious voice, and freest vent to harmonies and song. Not early to bed did they go, nor did they rise early on Thursday, but when up, at it they went again, determined to breed a famine in the city and a drouth of lager in the Bowery. Assembling at an early hour at

GERMANIA ROOMS

the festive Festers sat about the well-polished mahoganies, where they sang, and shouted, and drank, and laughed, and told stories in great good-natured disorder, until noon, when they were called to order and Mr. SHEFFEN made a little speech. The graces of German oratory sit lightly on the Presidential head, and he kept the assemblage in the best of moods until the close of his peroration, when the much bent mugs were again filled, frothing to the brim, and jolly German cheers greeted the retiring spokesman.

Several red-faced individuals, who occupied the large round table in the centre of the hall, enjoyed a peculiar season. The top of their table, well polished, was the ringiest of the lot, their internal capacities were excelled only by the cask from which the attendant drew, and the entire harmony with which each and every man filled and refilled his mug, (the one with the handle,) was equaled only by the magnificent choroses with which they favored the audience. The heat was intense, but that seemed only to intensify the thirst. Water couldn't be had, wine was not the thing, but the sublimest satisfaction sat on each and every face as the head of the keg gave back a hollow sound, when rapped and found useless, 'twas rolled far out of sight. The king is dead—long live the king! The keg is empty—here's another one that's full. At it they went, at it they kept, until little by little, they descended the stairway to the bar-room below, where, with accustomed ease, they renewed the assurance of their distinguished regard to the man behind the railing, after which they mugged again till drawn into the street.

There is no use in disguising the fact. Yesterday was a grand old drink for one and all.

In the afternoon, accepting the courteous invitation of the Arion Society, we went to the grand jollification at

LION PARK,

where really a gay and delightful season was passed by an immense crowd of people, men and women. The only difficulty about the Park is its vast distance from the City Hall. One needs the patience of a Job and the time of a Methuselah ere he can venture often upon the trip, the mere going and coming of which demands hours and afternoons. However, after you get there, it's delightful. The beautiful spot, the superb views, the great barn of a hall, the pleasant Hall de Falk, have been oft and again described in these columns. Why then re-do it? We wont.

The guests of the Arion Society were driven up in carriages, and it is fair to suppose they enjoyed the trip. They had drank enough beer to make them sleepy, and this afforded a fair opportunity for a nap, of which they availed themselves. Once there, they proceeded to the little round tables, concerning whose construction they evinced not the least curiosity, but rather confined themselves to the immediate, rapid and long-continued flow of lager, throatward bound.

The atmosphere was, to say the least, hot, the dust was cloudy, and the general state of *personnel* uncomfortable. This sort of thing lasted until sunset, by which time the crowd, greatly enlarged, became multitudinous and uproarious. As the bee from flower to flower, so the Festers from mug to mug.

We missed the portly person of His Honor the Mayor, but there were the mild and genial GEILFRESS; the smiling, jovial STEINWAY; the rosy, manly BISSINGER; the spectacled, oratorical SHEFFEN; the gorgeous DETMOLD; the indefatigable ROSE; the inventive URNER; the insinuating BURKE; the wiry KENNEDY; the bland CARPENTER; the active ACTON; the notables of various professions; the rotund and the slim; the critics and the actors; the hard-working newspaperman, and the lazy reader—ladies, gracious Heavens how many of them. Blue eyes, and black, and gray, and brown—water-falls tremendous, and rats long and padded. Well-dressed people and awful drabs; modest, lady-like girls, and romping, roving hoydens; all in a state of undeniable perspiration, sat about the little round tables, and drank lager. The superb orchestra lent its charms to the scene; the grand choral efforts in no way marred by the copious swigs of beer rang through the hall and out upon the Park paths; the clink of friends' glasses, and the chug of many mugs sent out their peculiar pleasant melodies; the children, hot and tired, cried for maternal refreshment; the young people of larger growth clamored for "poie" and a mug; the decorated songsters embraced each other in a frenzy of Cecilian delight, and everything being lovely, the pile of greenbacks grew high in the money drawer.

Song and mirthfulness characterized the entire proceedings. For detailed description we have no room. This closing scene in the grand festival was like its predecessors, most creditable to all concerned. There have been a few mistakes, strange as it may seem, but they were as nothing. The piano-forte offered by Mr. KRASSNER was carried off by one society, while others thought they had a better claim to it, but we don't believe they will imitate the murderous example of the boat-racing people at Poughkeepsie. They omitted to open their master pic-nic with the "Star Spangled Banner," which would have been in eminent good taste—and, perhaps, some of our friends in their anxiety to have a good time, forgot that there was anybody else in the city beside themselves; but what are these little forgetfulnesses and mistakes in a festival extending through five mortal days? What well-broiled committee, whose noon-day exercises were conducted beneath the intensifications of a July sun, could be expected to get through this vast crowd of preparations without stepping on a toe or two? To the Germans resident belongs a vast deal of praise. They have been generous, hospitable, enterprising and self-sacrificing; of our stranger friends we have memories only of pleasant song, perfect order and entire decorum.

As we write the magnificent Heavens are studded with silvery stars, and over the Park hang a few floating clouds, chariots perchance of Cecilia and her intimates. Wandering about the place are troops of shouting Festers; lounging lazily down the path are young men and maidens celebrating their souls' delights; sitting on the grass beyond the pavilion are a score of jolly men from Philadelphia; with them are fair frauleins from this city; how cheerily they sing,

"Und so finden wir uns wieder,
In dem heitern bunten Reihn,
Und es soll der Kranz der Lieden,
Frisch and gruen geflochten sein;"

in the grand hall above are seen hundreds of red-faced, loud-talking men, who clank glass to glass with women whose countenances are flushed; pale and happy THEODORE THOMAS stands at a table just below his orchestral band; the group with him deserves a mention. The little man with keen eye, sharp nose and battered face, who looks as though he knew all about it and didn't care to hear any more, is JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police; at his side is LAFAYETTE HARRISON, the jolly proprietor of Irving Hall, a prince of good fellows, and altogether a gentleman and a scholar; at his left is a handsome, intelligent face; humor sparkles in the eye, culture softens every line—it is the editor of the *Weekly Review;* the tall German with gold spectacles, full beard and Stantonian manner is CARL BERGMANN, the conductor, who forms a strange contrast to the little, nervous, long-haired man at his side, Mr. PAUER, the other conductor; the gentleman with two glasses of lager in his hand, is Editor REMACK; he is quite gay and festive ordinarily, to-night he is radiant; Mr. C. B. MILLS, the pianist, Mr. STEIN, the baritone, Mr. BELLEW, the artist, Mr. GEILFRESS, of the committee, and a little, old man who occasionally writes for the TIMES, complete the group. They are all engaged in emptying mugs. The operation is simple. They take the glass mug, (which is full) place it against the flesh mug (which is empty), and at the word "Zum Wohl" the bottom of the first mug is elevated, the contents flow forth, the second mug is refreshed and the first one is emptied. This, continued for an indefinite period of time, produces pleasant pulsations in the person who owns the second mug, while it has no perceptible effect on the possessor of the first—save that it bulges out his pockets.

Thus closed the Festival. To-day there will be great hurrying to and fro. Fathers and mothers and immense families will be seen wending toward the railway depots with bundles, and with them will be the songsters of New-York. They have all had a good time. From the hour of arrival at the Park, through the joyous reception, the hospitable greeting, the wearying rehearsals, the triumphant concerts, the prodigious pic-nic, and the closing entertainment at Lion Park, they have had freest and fullest opportunity for fun and frolic and fest. Their opportunities were improved and they have gone to their rest.

Meeting of the Free Academy Alumni.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the New-York Free Academy took place in the large hall of the Academy building, last evening. The President of the Alumni Association, Mr. E. P. WHEELER, being absent in Europe, Prof. RODNEY G. KIMBALL, of the State Normal School, was, on motion, appointed to preside. Mr. JAMES KNOX acted as Secretary. The minutes of the last annual Alumni meeting were read and approved. The Constitution of the Alumni Association was then read and signed by such of the class of the present year as desired to join the association. Reports from the committees appointed last year were then read. The first was from the Executive Committee of 1864-5, who reported in favor of erecting tablets in the Academy to such of the graduates as had fallen in battle during the late war.

The report was accepted, and a motion to open a subscription for the purpose recommended, was unanimously carried.

It was also recommended by the committee that a treasurer and a historian be elected, to forward the interests of the association. This recommendation was adopted, as was also an amendment to the report, that a Vice-President be elected. A recommendation of the committee that no class of any year be represented in the Executive Committee which has not representatives in the annual meeting, was carried.

All the recommendations reported by the committee were then adopted, except that the poem and oration appointed to be read and delivered during the next year may be read and delivered at any time during the year that may be selected by the committee.

The Committee on the Students' Aid Fund reported that $685 was on hand belonging to that fund. The report was accepted after having been pronounced correct by the Auditing Committee.

On motion a vote of thanks was passed to the Executive Committee of the Board of Education, and to Mr. BOESE, the Clerk of that Board, for the favor they had shown the Alumni in preparing most beautiful diplomas for those who may hereafter take the master's degree.

A lengthy debate occurred on a motion to continue in office the committee who last year had in charge the petitioning of the Legislature, to change the name of the academy to the New-York Free College. After much argument, a vote was taken, and it was decided to continue the committee—52 to 43.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, S. B. Bloomfield; Vice-President, Henry E. Tremaine; Secretary, Jas. E. Morrison; Treasurer, Jas. Knox; Historian, Prof. Adolph Werner; Committee at Large, Alfred G. Compton, Francis D. Moulton and Joseph S. Wood. The following gentlemen were also added to the above committee, belonging to the classes of each year from 1853 to and including the present graduating class: Messrs. Holt, Weir, Greenfield, Jasper, Thomas, Kursheidt, Merritt, White, Cooper, Sutherland, Hickok, Hoe and Knapp. The meeting then adjourned to Lyng's, in Irving-place, where a bountiful dinner was provided, and to which ample justice was done.

Death of a Bishop.

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, and brother of Bishop POTTER, of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York, died in San Francisco, Cal., on the 4th inst., in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Bishop POTTER was born in Dutchess County, in this State, July 10, 1800. He graduated at Union College in 1818, became tutor in 1819, and was elected Professor of Mathematics and natural philosophy in 1821. Studying for the ministry, he was ordained deacon in 1821, and priest in 1824. In 1825 he was elected President of the College at Geneva, but declined the post. In 1826 he became rector of St. Paul's, in Boston, where he remained until 1831, when he was elected Vice-President and Professor of moral Philosophy in Union College. His degrees of D. D. he received at Harvard and Gambier, and that of LL. D. at Union. He was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in September, 1845. Bishop POTTER married a daughter of President NOTT for his first wife. She died some years ago. Just prior to his departure for California, a few weeks since, the Bishop was married again. Bishop POTTER was the author of several books, one of which, *A Hand-book for Readers and Students*, had a wide circulation and great popularity among young men engaged in study. He was a vigorous writer and an eloquent speaker, and was justly held in high esteem in the large church of which he was so conspicuously a prelate, and by the scholars and thinking men of the country. Three of Bishop POTTER's sons, Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER, CLARKSON A. POTTER, Esq., HOWARD POTTER, of the firm of BROWN BROS., are conspicuous in professional and commercial life in this city.

Arrival of the Agamenticus at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 20.

The double-turreted monitor *Agamenticus* has arrived here from her Eastern trip.

ACCIDENTS.—FREDERICK ZELLER was taken to the New-York Hospital, having fallen through a hatchway on the fifth story of No. 4 Howard-street. Dr. JOHNSON attended him, and ascertained that the frontal bone of the skull and the left arm had been fractured.... On Wednesday afternoon, a press broke down at Messrs. BEARD & CUMMINGS' warehouse, No. 279 Front-street, and MICHAEL LYNCH's left leg was crushed. Policeman GEORGE F. DUNBAR took him to the New-York Hospital, and amputation of the limb was recommended, but the mother would not consent, and the boy lingered until yesterday morning, when Dr. BUCK took the limb off, that being the only chance of saving life.... A most unskilful Surgeon thrust compressed sponge into a gunshot wound in RICHARD FENTON's knee on the 4th instant, FENTON having been accidentally wounded at Bayonne, N. J. This distended the knee-joint to its utmost capacity and threatened the limb. FENTON therefore went to the New-York Hospital, and the sponge was removed yesterday by Dr. JOHNSON.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold....s3	142½	400	Cleve. & Pitts......	67½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	94¾	200	do..........s3	67¾
100	do..............	95	900	do..........b3	68
300	do..............	95¼	200	do..........s10	67⅞
200	Erie Railway.......	82¼	200	do..............	67⅞
100	do..........b3	82⅜	700	Chic. & R. I........	108
200	Reading R..........	101⅛	200	do..........b3	108
200	do..........b5	101⅛	100	do..........b30	108
400	do..............	101¼	100	do..........s15	107¾
200	do..........b3	101¼	100	do..........b3	107⅞
200	do..........b30	101¾	100	do..........s10	107⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I..b3	64	100	Chi. & N. W. P....	61¾
100	do..........b3	63½	500	do..............	61⅞
300	do..........s30	63½	100	do..............	62
200	do..........s3	63⅜	200	do..............	62⅛
100	do..........s3	63⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	98½
200	do..........b3	63⅞	100	do..............	98½
100	Mariposa M. Co....	13	100	Quick. Min. Co..b3	57¼

Market very firm.

Morehead's Neurodyne.—In a few days we shall present the readers of the TIMES with some testimonials from several of our most eminent citizens, regarding the remarkable effects of this new remedy. Our numerous friends, who wish to make "assurance doubly sure," are advised to "possess their *nerves* in patience." Those whose pains will not permit delay can procure the NEURODYNE at the principal druggists.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, BIOKRENE. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The BIOKRENE will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Marvin's Safe
TRIUMPHANT.
IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries as to how your safe stood the great fire which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of adjoining buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. The safe gives good evidence of the great heat for several hours. When our store is rebuilt we shall want another, as after such a test we shall have none but your patent.

Yours truly,
WILLETTS & SKIDMORE,
Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.

A full assortment of Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Safes always on hand.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
—form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
—time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
—curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
—druggist will furnish you with a copy of my
Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, illustrated with
—colored plates, free. Price $1 per bottle, or
Lungs—six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail
—of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; JOHN
Lungs—D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. LITCH,
—No. 50 Kneeland-st., Boston; and by drug-
Lungs—gists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

ALLIGER—KISSAM.—On Wednesday, July 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I., by Rev. J. B. Alliger, RICHARD D. ALLIGER, of that place, son of the officiating clergyman, and ANNA A., youngest daughter of Benj. F. Kissam, Esq., of Queens, L. I.

DODD—TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, July 20, by Rev. F. M. Cookson, OLIVER S. DODD and AMANDA H. TOWNSEND, all of this city.

DECKER—CHILD.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 19, by Rev. Samuel Bayliss, S. C. DECKER and SUSAN CHILD, both of that city.

DUSTAN—WEBSTER.—On Monday, July 17, at Farm Lodge, Milton, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Wills, Mr. JOHN F. DUSTAN, of New-York, and Miss MARY WEBSTER, of the former place.

DOUGLAS—VEVERS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 20, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Harkness, WILLIAM DOUGLAS and ISABELLA VEVERS, both of Jersey City. No cards.

MUNSON—CURTIS.—On Tuesday, July 18, at Sing Sing, N. Y., by Rev. Robert Lowry, U. S. A., JAMES E. MUNSON and JULIA F., daughter of J. L. Curtis, all of New-York. No cards.

NEWTON—WELD.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., L. H. NEWTON, of San Francisco, and ELISE M., daughter of the late G. C. Weld, of Brooklyn.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

PETTIGREW—LECKIE.—On Wednesday, July 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John See, DAVID PETTIGREW and HELEN, only daughter of William Leckie, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BLACK.—On Thursday, July 20, MARGARET JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of the late Joseph Black, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 297 West 19th-st.

BACON.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, July 19, of cholera infantum, KATHERINE MILLS, infant daughter of Rev. George B. and Frances M. Bacon, of Orange, N. J., aged 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the house of her parents, in Orange, this day, (Friday,) 21st inst., at 4½ P. M.

BAKER—JONES.—On Thursday, July 20, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, ALFRED H. BAKER and MARY C., eldest daughter of Thomas Jones, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

COMPTON.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 20, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Richard Sip, J. HOWARD, aged 10 years, 1 month and 16 days, youngest son of John W. and Annie M. Compton, of Washington, D. C.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Richard Sip, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, July 22, at 3 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—At Rutland, Vt., on Tuesday, July 18, ALBERT, youngest son of the late John E. Davidson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James R. Keeler, No. 12 East 42d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GEBHARD.—At West Point, on Wednesday, July 19, FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GERE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 18, Miss FANNIE E. GERE, daughter of the late Mrs. Emily Gere, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 77 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

HAVEN.—At Harlem, on Thursday, July 20, EMILY D., wife of John P. Haven, aged 62 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenfield, Mass., for interment.

IVISON.—In this city, on Thursday, July 20, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Henry Ivison, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 438 West 23d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 19, SUSIE B., youngest daughter of John R. and S. Frances Morris, aged 2 years.

The funeral services will take place on Friday afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 Dean-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MORRIS.—At the residence of F. J. Barretto, West Farms, on Wednesday evening, July 19, GERARD W. MORRIS, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven to meet the Harlem train leaving 26th-st. and 4th av., at 2½ o'clock.

MCINTOSH.—On Thursday, July 20, EVELY W., daughter of James H. and Charlotte H. McIntosh, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) 21st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 55 Hester-st. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Saturday morning.

PHILLIPS.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, JAMES A. PHILLIPS, formerly merchant of this city, aged 46 years.

Remains will be forwarded to this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POTTER.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, July 4, Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, aged 64 years.

PORTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, HENRY C. PORTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday morning, the 22d inst., from the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, at 11¼ A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10, returning at 12¾ o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday morning, July 19, after a lingering illness, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Jr., aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, July 21, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery.

STOCKTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 20, MARY BENEDICT, infant child of Le Rue P. and Amelia B. Stockton, aged 10 months and 5 days.

WYNKOOP.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, July 20, JOSEPH STRANG, only child of Richard Wynkoop and Lydia Belcher Strang, aged 1 year and 10 days.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at the residence of the parents.

MR. JAY COOKE AND HIS PAMPHLET.

From the New-York Independent.

An ancient writer, whose language is even now dead to the common sight of men, once wrote these words: "It is a pleasure to stand upon the shore, and to see ships tossed upon the sea; a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle, and to see a battle, and the adventures thereof, below; but no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage-ground of truth, and to see the errors, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests, in the vale below." Something of this must be felt by Mr. Jay Cooke, as he sees the comments excited by the publication now before the world, prepared by Samuel Wilkeson, but bearing the great Financier's sanction. It is not often the lot of man to be the first to stand up and declare a truth; nor is it given to the multitude to be able to see truth when it comes to them. This is beautifully illustrated in our recent history. When Mr. Sumner said, ten years ago, that freedom was national and slavery sectional, all the world but Massachusetts laughed; for slavery sat upon a throne, and gave evidences of power, and declared that her scepter should be borne to Bunker Hill. When Mr. Douglas anticipated universal suffrage by declaring in favor of popular sovereignty, men did not see the truth that was speaking through the lips of the politician, and making itself manifest amid many false surroundings. Truth is not always agreeable to men who have found error pleasant—but in the end it reigns. We might as well call the dead from the grave and bid them speak to us, as to attempt the reëstablishment of slavery in America, or serfdom in Russia, or the reign of Louis XIV. in France, or the Corn Laws in England. And yet, in their day, all these issues were living elements of society.

When the war was in its deepest gloom, and we were in the high agony of national effort, it became necessary to ask our people to accept the faith of the government as the security for the payment of large sums of money. The people gave this money, and it became their "national debt." In other words, the government accepted the nation's confidence, as expressed in every way, and issued its obligations. As this "national debt" is the most potent element of war, those who were in arms against us, and all who sympathized with them, took every means to destroy the credit upon which it was based. In every political campaign, men were found willing to argue that these obligations were unjust and unnatural—that they oppressed the poor, and were a fraud upon mankind in this, that they could never be paid. We know the effect of this opposition. Our enemies abroad held up our enterprises to ridicule and scorn, and great journals like the London *Times* gravely argued that of all the fools then cursing America with their folly, none were greater than the head of our financial system, Mr. Secretary Chase. Our obligations were treated rudely. Men did not want the note-of-hand of the fool-ridden republic. If they did take it, it was as something capricious—uncertain—not what it claimed to be, and only acceptable with heavy discount. Our friends finally came to believe that these doubts so constantly expressed had some importance, and instead of standing up manfully and saying: "This note of obligation, signed by the United States of America, represents every stone and stick, every farm and workshop, every railroad and canal, every thing we have of wealth or convertible into wealth in these broad States;" they pleaded for it, and entreated that it should not be dishonored, and implored men of commerce and enterprise not to refuse it, and made long, patient, honest arguments to show that it could never be repudiated. "Gentlemen," said the great Napoleon, as he stood on the deck of a man-of-war in the Mediterranean, looking at the glories of an Italian night and listening to a knot of wisemen who were proving that that there was no God: "Gentlemen, there is no God, you say! Then who made all this?" There was silence. To those who spoke of repudiation, we should have said, "Gentlemen, Copperheads, Time-servers, Faint-hearts and Worldly-Wisemen, you speak of repudiation. Look at this nation! look at Broadway, the gold mountains, California, Canada yearning for us, our railroads, rivers, and canals, Chicago, Pennsylvania, the Mississippi River, and over them the American soldier with his musket. Repudiation with this security! The ocean might as well attempt to repudiate the salt that gives it freshness and savor." We did not say this. It was easier to kneel, and implore, and explain, than to support and defend. So Copperheads, Time-servers, Faint-hearts and Worldly-Wisemen had it all their own way, and such a going to the bad—such a premature national ruin—had never been known.

From constant kneeling and entreating and dreading, the war left us burdened with a great error. We had incurred a great debt—thousands of millions—and were, therefore, so we reasoned, by the fact of this debt, behind the world in the race of prosperity. Because our obligations were in the hands of our own citizens to a great amount, we imagined we were to the amount of these obligations poorer than England or France; yea, even Mexico and Central America, and the Latin Republics around the Equator. And the Wordly-Wisemen believed that, after all, there was not much value in our victories, and that the capture of Lee was little more than a Fourth of July triumph, for it left us so wretchedly poor and involved that we might as well be dead as lead the life of a sponging-house victim. Why not? Had we not all been on our knees, begging the world to believe that we were not going to cheat them, and that our bond was as good as the gold it represented? Did not the Secretrry of the Treasury make his monthly statements with their marvelous sums in addition, and had not every miserable Copperhead orator rung the changes on "Debt and Death?" It was not strange that we should have this feeling. Nations are as apt to err as men. A hundred years ago an English king believed that if he allowed a Catholic to sit in his parliament his crown would be forfeit. Thirty years ago England believed that if the corn laws were abolished the agricultural interests would be ruined. Six years ago America believed that the best she could do would be to intervene to prevent the extension of slave territory; but to the slave no territory should be free. And why should not we, fresh from all the tumult of a war, with a great civil duty, fretting and perplexing us, new to the financial experiences of older nations—why should not we stand appalled before this cloud—this pillar of fire—this phenomenon—this figure of speech, called the National Debt?

When error is over the world, truth is sure to speak; and Providence, in this time of general error, has called upon a man to stand up and speak the truth. The American people are familiar with Jay Cooke. In his department, he has been as useful to the country as Grant on the land, or Farragut on the sea. We think Scaliger writes: "When we walk in the sunlight of Fame, we are followed by the shadow of Envy." And the shadows have deepened and lengthened around this man as he rose in his work. He carried into his task the very elements that gave Grant success—concentration, system, discipline, power. When all sources of revenue were dry, when we were famishing for the want of money, when it seemed almost inevitable that we should be compelled to go among the Rothschilds and Barings and peddle our paper, like some seedy Sultan of Turkey—this man struck the rock, and the waters gushed forth, and all the tribes became refreshed and gladdened. This work he has done in a plain, every-day, common-sense manner, without any theatrical demonstrations, without seeking the applause and attention of the world. Men call him an adventurer; but Philadelphia knows that before the war gave him a national fame, Jay Cooke was one of her wealthy and public-spirited citizens—a modest, unpretending, Christian gentleman, to whom every mission came, as it were, directly from God, and was performed with an humble reliance upon God's will. He organized and systematized, and developed the loan, and in the very depths of national distress, when the dolorous voices of Worldly-Wisemen were filling the land with clamor, he succeeded in negotiating the Five-twenty Loan. That triumph was as brilliant in its way as the fall of Richmond, and it justifies us in comparing the simple-minded Christian gentleman who sits at his desk in Philadelphia, with the simple-minded Christian gentleman who commands our armies.

The period of his work is almost at an end. In a few days the last of the loan will be subscribed, and the work of the Subscription Agent will be finished. While ending his work, Mr. Cooke has had the courage to speak the truth in reference to the National Debt. It is, perhaps, an unfortunate selection of terms to speak of the National Debt as a "national blessing"—unfortunate in this, that it does not fully express the idea conveyed by Mr. Cooke in his remarkable pamphlet. A blessing implies something bestowed upon us by a superior power—a gift, a reward, a means of happiness, deserved or undeserved. The National Debt is a mere figure of speech in the sense in which the money of borrower or lender is concerned. It is national responsibility—national stewardship—the mobilization of national labor. Every dollar of the National Debt represents sfomuch labor performed; and the accruing interest is only the wages for the performance of labor. It represents national confidence and national credit. Take away confidence and credit; establish the mere idea that England did not regard her debt as a solemn trust and responsibility, and the consols of Great Britain might be purchased by any enterprising trunk-maker for twenty pounds. And so with our Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties. In themselves they are gaily decorated sheets of paper. In the fact that they represent our government, they are, as Mr. Wilkeson so felicitously expresses it, a "first mortgage upon the United States of America." We might have stumbled along without incurring these obligations; but, in their stead, we should have had obligations countersigned by the officers of Jefferson Davis. We might have surrendered our war, and avoided the purchase of cannon and arms and food for armies; but we should have been as Mexico and the Latin Republics. Let Worldly-Wisemen and Copperheads, and all who believe that a National Debt is a national evil, go to Mexico or Ecuador, and see how their theory works. We had no national debt in the administration of Jackson, and that great man shed tears of joy and comfort when the last dollar was paid. Yet not many months passed before commerce—credit—wealth—national prosperity, were all wrecked in the most frightful financial revulsion the nation ever saw. We were comparatively clear of debt in 1860, but 1861 launched us into a dreadful war. We will not follow these illustrations, for we are almost afraid of where they lead. On the other hand, burdened England, overwhelmed and oppressed with debt—irretrievably ruined, and so on—has gone through two or three alarming storms without shattering a timber or straining a rope. She conquered Bonaparte, emancipated the Catholics, reformed her Parliaments, subdued Ireland, and always increasing her debt, proportionately increased her prosperity and power. If these measures had been attempted in the time of George I., the nation would have been in arms. The revolutions of France have been harmless affairs since the Rentes were funded. People wonder at this mysterious Napoleon, and marvel that he sits so long on an unshaken throne. Look beneath it, and you will see a national loan, taken and held by the people—in its nature and application very much like our own Seven-Thirties. In England and France the loan has been the great conservator; it has kept the peace—it trims the ship and spreads the sail, and prevents reckless and criminal seamanship. Man will go to war and rebellion for ideas, for fame and glory, for conquest; but when he has his money in the coffers of a government, and receives his interest, and knows that with war money and interest will vanish, or be depreciated, he becomes a part of the government, an advocate of its integrity, and as much a soldier as the gay Zouave who bears a musket in its defence.

It is difficult to look at these simple arguments without coming directly to the conclusion expressed in Mr. Cooke's pamphlet—that the national debt may be made a national benefit. Our idea is not to traverse the line of argument set forth by Mr. Wilkeson with such eloquent and magnetic power. We do not follow him step by step. Some of his reasoning does not satisfy us. We believe with him in a thorough revision of the Internal Revenue system, simplifying our taxation, and making it as easy and free from annoyance as possible. We are not convinced as to the necessity of export duties—but let that go. We find ourselves, upon laying down Mr. Wilkeson's pamphlet, believing as he believes, and even disposed to take higher ground. His argument marks an era in American politics. From this day forth, no Copperhead or Worldly-Wiseman will ever dare stand up and denounce this debt as an evil, and propose its repudiation. And yet three months ago a great party was getting ready to make this issue; and it would have been made with fearful effect. Mr. Cooke, by his declaration of a truth, and Mr. Wilkeson, by his exposition of it, have thrown these politicians upon the defensive; and hence we have every Copperhead—Worldly-Wiseman—raving and declaring that our debt is so secure and honest that we should show our strength and honesty by paying it off at once. We thank these gentlemen for having driven repudiation forever from platforms and conventions. Whatever else may be debated, the one thing beyond debate is the integrity of the national debt. Three months ago this could not have been written.

Therefore, although the heathen laugh and rage, and imagine vain things, we are satisfied to accept the truth in its boldest sense—that the national debt, properly managed, may be a great national benefit. And the nation should honor Jay Cooke for his boldness in pronouncing it.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST—Now ready.—Heads—Good and Bad; Our Leading Generals—Wm. T. Sherman; Energy and Perseverance; Sir William Hamilton on Phrenology; Education as it should be: Marriages of Consanguinity; Little Folks; Hints on Dress; Cheerful Christians; Arts of Beauty; Hints for Wives; Love of Home; Our Girls; Selecting Companions; Betrayed; A Frenchman on the English; Henry C. Carey; Herbert Spencer, his Life, Character and Works; The Shakers; Poor Relations; Mrs. Sigourney; Nathaniel Marsh; Bowen Mill; Naval Architecture; 24 illustrations, first post, 20 cents, six months, $1, or a year $2. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BRONZE STATUETTES AND BUSTS
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
ALSO
GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS.
For sale by
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR AUGUST.

Three more engravings from the celebrated house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., New-York.

A splendid fashion-plate, colored, containing six figures, other figure fashions, and an immense variety of other subjects, such as Garibaldi suit for a little girl, embroidery, diamond square netting, letters for pillow-cases, newest styles for bonnets, cuffs and sleeves, crochet mat, ball coiffure, basque corsage, aprons, quilting patterns, &c. Godey's beautiful colored plate of fashions. "A Thorny Path" is an excellent picture. "The Fair Haymaker" is the title of the steel engraving. Marion Harland contributes a story in this number. For sale by all the dealers.

GREAT TRIAL OF MOWING-MACHINES.

Under the auspices of the American Institute, to compete for their gold medal.

The trial will take place at East Yonkers, near Hunt's Bridge, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, on TUESDAY next, the 25th of July, at 1½ o'clock P. M. A field of twenty acres of heavy grass has been procured for the trial.

The managers will use their utmost endeavors to render this trial a thorough test of the qualities of the different machines presented for competition. The successful machine will be exhibited at the great fair of the American Institute, which will open at the armory of the 22d Regiment, in Fourteenth-st., on the 12th of September next.

Trains leave 26th-st. at 8:15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., stopping within forty rods of the field.

DIAMOND RINGS.

From TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to ONE, TWO and THREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.

New Styles, SIX, EIGHT, TEN to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—NEW STYLE.

Just received. TWO, THREE, FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WATCHES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

From TWENTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CATARRH.

GREATEST REMEDIAL OF THE AGE.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., having discovered the origin of this direful disease, and the only positive remedy therefor, will mail his treatise to applicants who send ten cents and stamp.

KEROSENE COOKING-STOVES,
No. 206 Pearl-st.

RELIEF AFFORDED WHERE MEDICINES FAIL.—From various causes the bowels do gravitate, and this displacement causes costiveness, rupture, pain in the back, abdomen and chest; a sinking, dragging, hollow feeling about the stomach, in both male and female: all female diseases, falling of the womb, &c. Medicines cannot replace this fallen viscera, but relief can be had by using one of SHERWOOD'S SUPPORTERS. To this all physicians will agree. Abundant testimonials at the office, No. 545 Broadway. Send for a Circular.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the Continent, via Brest and Havre, per steamer EUROPA, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 21st day of July, at 11:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10:10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9:15 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, FORMERLY on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their new and magnificent store No. 542 Broadway. Address at present, MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

DR. SHERWOOD'S TRUSS IS THE only one that can be used in bed or at business without pain. Abundant testimonials at the office, No. 545 Broadway.

1,166 BROADWAY.—Dr. HARTLEY'S INSTITUTE for the special treatment of affections of the ear, catarrh and throat diseases. No advance fee required. Consultation free. Calls received between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Trial of Bennett G. Burley.—The trial of Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, commenced at Port Clinton, Ottawa County, on the 11th inst. The prisoner, through his counsel, after hearing the indictment, said that the Court ought not to take cognizance of the robbery, and protested that he was not guilty of the same. He stated that he was acting master in the navy of the Confederate States, those States having been long prior to the robbery at war with the United States; and, as an officer, defendant was directed by agents under the immediate command of John Y. Beall, also acting master in the Confederate navy, to aid and assist in a military expedition by the seizure of the steamer *Philo Parsons*, with the purpose and object on the part of the Confederate agents in Canada of seizing the United States steamtug *Michigan*, then lying off Johnson's Island, and also of releasing the Confederate prisoners of war in confinemen at Johnson's Island; that the defendant was attempting to carry out said expedition, and proposed to exhibit his commission, and the sanction of the Confederate States; that said offence so charged was a military offence, over which said court has no jurisdiction, and that said defendant is liable to the Federal Government only, as a prisoner of wfir, or to a military tribunal, in case the acts charged have been committed, were rather an act of warfare against the statute of said State. The plea was overruled, rnd the trial proceeded.

W. O. Ashley, clerk of the *Parsons*, was the first witness on the stand, and had not concluded his testimony when the report closed.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.

New-York, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

New-York, July 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Brooklyn, July 11, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Office New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 2 Nassau-st.,
New-York, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company,
New-York, July 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

Office Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 347 Fulton-st.,
Brooklyn, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Bradley Oil Company of Cherry Run, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.
New-York, July 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Insurance Company,
(Fire and Marine,)
New-York, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
Treasurer's Office, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer-books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Corn Exchange Bank,
New-York, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

Office of the Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.,
No. 64 Wall-st.,
New-York, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, July 6, 1865.

Pacific National Bank,
New-York, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent.(5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax.

JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

Brooklyn, July 7 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—A SMALL, COMPACT printing office for sale, with a good connection. To a young man about to commence, this is a very good opportunity. Stock nearly new. Price $1,500; $500 may remain to be paid by instalments. Apply to TYPO, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED, TO EXTEND a business already well-established, paying large profits, perfectly reliable and no risk; a rare chance for an energetic man. No. 4 New Chambers-street, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, containing ten of Phelan & Collender's tables. Location unsurpassed on Broadway. For particulars address BILLIARDS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 93 6th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.

U. J. Colfs,
A. M. Eagleson, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.
INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip.
5,000	Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
5,000	Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip.
5,000	Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
3,000	Columbian Marine Insurance Scrip.

for sale by
WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L.S.] of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,833, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.

T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

Chatham Bank, New-York, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Bank Department,
Albany, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

Office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Oil Company, No. 17 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with

C. L. HILL,
W. H. BOTTS.

Glasgow, Ky.

Office of the Highgate Petroleum Company,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ¼, by

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.

REFER TO
Ketchum, Son & Co. Washington Bank, Boston.
Fisk & Hatch, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY,
WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1st JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. Bull, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of Board of Assessors,
New Court-House, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.

Dated New-York, July 14, 1865.

Office of Clerk of the Board of Councilmen,
No. 5 City Hall,
New-York, July 17, 1865.

ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July instant. By order of the Committee,

OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary,
Room No. 5 City Hall.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JULY 19, POLICE SHIELD NO. 1,693. THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at First District Police Court, or with Inspector Carpenter, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

J. HODGSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TEN (10) BLOODED YOUNG horses, all sired by same horse. Can be seen at stable, avenue A, between 84th and 85th-sts., Yorkville.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of
Assistant-Commissary General of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, July 20, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 21st. inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS of the packs of 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

300,000 pounds prime WHITE BEANS, in well-coopered and full head-lined flour barrels; the bids to be for the bushel of 60 pounds.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract or deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the pork, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The pork will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, July 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

To be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing

7,360 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.

July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.

July 17, 1865.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, Corner Whitehall and Bridge sts., New-York, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.

Geneseo, July 18, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of HANCOX, HARRIMAN & CO., and will transact a general banking, stock and gold commission business, at No. 24 Broad-st.

C. D. HANCOX,
J. N. HARRIMAN,
M. D. HANCOX.

New-York, July 20, 1865.

MR. GEORGE W. VAN LOAN, HERETOFORE signing for me by power of attorney, has an interest in my business from this date. The banking and stock commission business will be continued under the firm of CHAS. GRAHAM & CO.

CHAS. GRAHAM, No. 42 Exchange-place.

New-York, July 20, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock commission business, under the name of BROWN & LOVERIDGE.

LEWIS M. BROWN,
HENRY LOVERIDGE.

No. 30 Broad-st., New-York, July 7, 1865.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

DOCTEUR FRANCAIS—E. MONCHEL, No. 710 Broadway, Elève de Ricord.—Eraitement des maladies croniques, rhumatisme, goutte, spécialité pour toutes les affections des organs génitaux et des vires urinaires, hydropisie, pierre et gravelle. Consultations de 10 a 4 heures, et de 5 a 9 le soir. Cabinet spécial réservé aux dames. Guerison certain des leucorrhée, partes, débilité et faibleue.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five and eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right, title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven, containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or pacrel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine: condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson.

JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 21, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

FRESH MINTON LEMONS.
1,900 boxes fresh Minton Lemons.
Ex *Europa* from Marseilles.

AUCTION SALES.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 6 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.

Terms.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 of United States harness, consisting of

143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harne
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness

This harness has been used in the public service, is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots o 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:

GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.

Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will offer on THURSDAY, July 20, a fresh assortment of

NEWPORT BATHING SUITS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
made from Fancy flannels, and will take orders to make
CHILDREN'S BATHING DRESSES,
in any style desired. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF VERY NICE
BLACK LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $40 to $80 each.
EMBROIDERED GRENADINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND WHITE, WITH HEAVY SILK FRINGES.
ALSO,
500 SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
made from fine flannel cloths, in neat styles, for
TRAVELING, AND MORNING AND EVENING WEAR AT THE SEA-SIDE,
at prices reduced to $6 and $8 each.
OFFERED AT RETAIL BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

HORSE-SHOE NAIL MACHINE.

EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR SALE.

Successful machines for making horse-shoe nails are of recent American invention. They have not been introduced into Europe. Letters-patent have just been secured in France and Belgium by the inventor, for the best machine in use for this purpose. These patents he proposes to sell in this country. He has also taken measures to obtain patents for the invention in Great Britain and other European States. All of which he will sell on liberal terms.

This is the machine now used by the Ausable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, N. Y., and the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, of Chicago, Ill.

For further information call on the subscriber at No. 350 Pearl-st., opposite Frankfort-st., office of the New-York *Mercantile Journal*.

D. DODGE.

New-York, July 12, 1865.

CARD.

The undersigned, being one of the sufferers by the late destructive fire at Barnum's Museum, would return his sincere thanks to the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, No. 11 Wall-st., for the prompt payment of his claim upon them on the policy of insurance in that company.

W. S. WILDER, No. 12 Ann-st.

New-York, July 15, 1865.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., printe under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, 23D, 3 P. M., THE corner-stone of the Protectory for destitute Catholic boys, will be laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, on the farm, near Westchester Village. Conveyances by 2d and 3d-av. cars to Tremont, and by omnibus from that point to the grounds. Trains will also leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. depot at 8:15 A. M., and 12 M., returning 6:41 and 7 P. M., and the steamer *Osseo* from Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., touching foot of Eighth-st. Refreshments can be procured on the grounds.

UNION COLLEGE.—THE CLASS OF 1845 WILL meet at Schenectady on the occasion of the coming commencement. Members will please write to either of the undersigned, or report to the College Register on their arrival in the city.

REV. DAVID MURDOCK,
New-Milford, Conn.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
No. 259 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE—COTTAGES! COTTAGES!—20 cottages at $1,000 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings at $2,500 to $8,500; 700 lots beautifully located at East New-York and Ridgewood, at termini of three city railroads, at $150 to $350. Lots all rapidly improving in value. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchaser.
CHAS. R. MILLER,
Atlantic-av., East New-York.

$3,000 CASH DOWN WILL PURCHASE a 50 acre farm, two and a half miles from White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; about 30 acres improved, and 20 timber land; a good dwelling-house; common barn; two apple orchards and other fruit. Inquire of L. B. WARNER, or S. W. HOLLISTER, No. 340 Broadway, New-York City, for particulars.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND eighteen acres in Orange County, with good soil, well watered, adapted to stock or dairy business; fruit and timber abundant; dwelling commands a splendid view. Will be sold very low to a prompt buyer. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,000 FOR A FIFTH-AV. LOT, corner of 110th-st., fronting Central Park. Street graded, flagged and lighted with gas; no rock.
F. M. CURRY, No. 82 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 127 Clinton-st. Inquire of J. MILES, No. 73 Division-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Seven genteel frame houses, with every modern convenience, on High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., near Fulton-ferry. Rent $600; to private families only. Apply about 12, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS DWELLing, with carriage-house and 8 lots; rental $800. Also elegant dwelling, with 8 lots, at $400; will be rented for one or more years. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—POSsession to be given at the option of the owner, any time between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. Address, stating size, location and rent, B. L. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, WELL located, six unfurnished rooms with board for a family of five or six adults. Address Box No. 4,289 Post-office.

AT 174, 176, 178 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant, cool rooms, with excellent board, $6 to $12 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled camp-us. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing; good stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; hops every Saturday night. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THOSE WISHING A QUIET AND pleasant place to spend a few days or weeks this Summer, with spacious rooms, good board, and reasonable prices, will find it at the Sans Souci House, Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, New-York.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability.
Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, New-York, are now offering their instruments at largely reduced prices. A superior seven-octave second-hand piano for sale at a bargain.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

BOOKS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER, at half price, at No. 123 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—LEGAL, REPORTORIAL, OR OTHer copying, by a young lady who has had considerable experience in this business. Address O., Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker, with best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 98 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress and understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation to keep house for a family going in the country; will make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; can be highly recommended; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse; best city reference. Can be seen from 8 until 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 458 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and good washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 137 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; has good city reference. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some fine washing at her home, No. 240 East 10th-st. Room No. 2. Mrs. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a Scotch girl, with city reference. Call at No 7 West 11th-st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN BY BIRTH, EDUCATION and manners (English,) seeks employment in town or country; understands bookkeeping and accounts; writes a good hand; has held appointments of trust, and can produce testimonials extending over nine years. Address ALPHA, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING fluently the French, German and English languages, and is a good and rapid penman, wishes a situation in any capacity; the applicant has served three years in the U. S. A. Address F. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, German, thoroughly conversant with all the various branches of his profession; several years' experience in this country; and will accept none but a first-class situation, where his abilities would be duly appreciated; best of references. Address H. L., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wants a good home. Address C. C., gardener, at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city reference; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 436 Sixth-avenue, or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, viz.: hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c. Call or address GARDENER, at J. Buist's, florist, between 2d and 3d avs., 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good references given. Call, for three days, at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business; has the best reference from his last employer. Call at or address No. 149 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper, shipping or entry clerk in a wholesale house; good reference. Address B, No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man of long experience with horses, carriages and harness; city reference given; the country preferred. Address M. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as a driver; either single truck, cart or express wagon; is one who understands his business. Address, for two days, A. W. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city reference. Address P. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man to work on a farm; his wife understands milk and butter. Address C., Box No, 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has no objection to country; with good reference. Address B. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man. Address J. M., Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman. Address G. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

AGENTS, CANVASSERS, BOOKSELLERS, and PEDDLERS, are wanted in every town and village in the United States, who can make *Ten Dollars a Day* at it, to engage in selling the "ILLUSTRATED LIFE, SERVICES, MARTYRDOM AND FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," THE MARTYR PRESIDENT; "THE LIFE, SPEECHES, AND SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON;" and the "ILLUSTRATED LIFE, CAMPAIGNS, AND SERVICES OF LIEUT.-GENERAL GRANT;" each of which are just published and for sale in paper cover at seventy-five cents a copy, and will be supplied to agents, assorted to suit themselves, at Five Dollars a Dozen, Fifty copies for Twenty Dollars, or $37 50 a Hundred; or the cloth editions, which retails at One Dollar a copy, will be supplied to agents, assorted to suit themselves, at eight Dollars a Dozen, Fifty copies for Thirty Dollars, or Sixty Dollars a Hundred. Apply in person, or address your orders with cash inclosed, for whatever quantity of each book you wish to start with, assorted to suit yourself, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and your orders will be filled at once, and the books sent you per first express after receipt of order. We have agents now making Fifteen and Twenty Dollars a day selling them. All in search of work or money should engage in selling the above books at once.

Address all orders for them, with cash inclosed, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent free of postage on receipt of retail price.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWNSHIP and county, to sell GRANT and SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS; by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and His Generals," &c., &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, adventures, &c.; with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Sold only by agents. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF a paper warehouse; must be willing to do what is required; must also write a good hand, be quick at figures, and come well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, D., Box No. 2,867 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, AS coachman. One who has unexceptionable city references may apply at No. 221 Washington-st., corner Barclay, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—NEAR TOWN—A COACHMAN, well-recommended, who understands the training of young horses. Apply at 1 o'clock to P. J. INSEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FROM 16 to 18 years of age, to look after children and sew. Apply at No. 7 Livingston-place, on Stuyvesant Park, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—AS CANVASSERS, SEVERAL INtelligent men; liberal pay given. Apply before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M., at No. 60 Bleecker-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Plaintiff, *against* THOMAS A. HARRIS, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—U. S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 200 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1864, besides the cost of this action.
ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated, NEW-YORK Dec. 13, 1864.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1865.
ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, } Executors.
EMILY R. MARCHER, }
Jy7-law6mF.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 29.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA .... SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR BREST and Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUROPE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III .... (Nearly ready) .... 1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT .... (Building) .... Great power.
PEREIRE .... (Building) .... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS .... (Building) .... Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE .... FRIDAY .... July 21
LAFAYETTE .... FRIDAY .... Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... July 22
GLASGOW .... WEDNESDAY .... July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... July 29
KANGAROO .... WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 7
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

Semi-Weekly.
The first-class United States mail steamship
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER,
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHARE,
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GRUMAN,

The steamship NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, July 26.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander, will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK—Delivering cargo at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamships HATTERAS, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander, will leave every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

ALBEMARLE, H. A. BOURNE, Commander, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered Pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA .... SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on platina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate.
Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

NITROUS OXYDE GAS.—NO HUMBUG.—Teeth extracted without pain or danger for 50 cents each, by one of the most experienced dentists in the city. Call on Dr. WAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Best dental operations on moderate terms.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30—2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M. Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:15 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The steamer HUGUENOT. Inquire at Staten Island Ferry office, Pier No. 19 North River, New-York.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The steamer PONOMA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY at 7½ A. M., touching at 30th-st. at 7¾. Refreshments furnished on board.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands*, *Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT.

Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.

N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

$75 NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY IS now paid to soldiers who enlisted between Nov. 1862, and March 31, 1864, by GEO. P. O'DONNELL, Counselor-at-law, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office, Room No. 25. Refers to Nassau Bank, corner Beekman and Nassau-st., J. L. & D. S. RIKER, Commission Merchants, No. 45 Cedar-st., and Laurence Myers & Co., importers, 36 South William.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!
BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AT
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AT
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AT
WINTER GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN,
Commencing—commencing—commencing
SATURDAY, JULY 20,
SATURDAY, JULY 20,
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾,
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The grand Spectacular Pantomime
THE GREEN MONSTER;
THE GREEN MONSTER;
THE GREEN MONSTER;
OR,
THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR.
THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR.
Produced with
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
Previous to Pantomime,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer
IN HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
First appearance of
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
ZURUBY HANNUM .... "Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AYRA .... "Star of the East."
ARELA PACHA .... "The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM, sufferers by the late fire. Doors open THIS AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock; commence at 2; evening at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, JULY 21.
Benefit of the
COMPANY AND ATTACHES OF
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.
AFTERNOON, TO COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
JENNY LIND,
Miss EMILY MELVILLE, W. DAVIDGE, M. B. PIKE.
After which, Mr. P. T. BARNUM will address the audience, to be followed by the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, THE MAMMOTH FAT LADY, CIRCASSIAN BEAUTY, W. B. HARRISON IN EXTEMPORANEOUS SONGS; BILLY BIRCH and CHARLEY BACKUS, of SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, L. J. MESTAYER.
Miss CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, the Concord Skater; Song—Miss JENNIE ENGLE; Pas de Deux—Mlle. MARTINETTI and Mons. BAPTISTINE.
Concluding with BARNEY THE BARON.
G. C. DAVENPORT, MITCHELL, CONNORLEY, MARY ESTELLE, Miss H. WALBY, and others.
EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK,
the petite comedy, MORNING CALL.
Mrs. J. J. PRIOR and J. C. NAGLE.
P. T. BARNUM in his address; the CURIOSITIES; W. B. HARRISON, GUSTAVE GEARY.
The pantomime of LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
G. L. FOX and his Pantomime Troupe from FOX'S OLD BOWERY.
HANDY ANDY.
GEORGE CHRISTY and Mr. BRYAN.
Favorite Dance—Miss KATE PENNOYER.
MISS CARRIE MOORE—The Concord Skater.
To conclude with MR. AND MRS. WHITE,
by Mrs. HARRY CHAPMAN, JENNIE CLEAVER, NANNIE KEOK, W. P. SMITH, WELSH EDWARDS, B. PORTER.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 21,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
NINTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
TALENTED YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Houses crowded to overflowing to witness his wonderfully natural impersonations of the famous Irish characters of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
AND
HANDY ANDY,
in which he will appear every evening, supported by the favorite artists, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Browne, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Williams, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, and the entire strength of the company.
In active preparation an entirely new Irish drama, replete with interesting incidents and the most powerful effects, written expressly for Mr. DAN BRYANT by Messrs. F. G. Maeder and T. B. McDonough, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLINGALL.
A TALE OF '98.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Summer Season, under the direction of Samuel Colville.
The young, gifted and fascinating
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
whose success is of the most decidedly brilliant character,
Will, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 21 and 22,
appear in TWO NEW CHARACTERS,
THE RIVAL ORANGE GIRLS.
Nell Gwynne, (with songs,) Miss Kate Reignolds,
to be followed by the extravaganza of
GANEM.
Ganem, (The Slave of Love,) Miss Kate Reignolds.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
commencing at 2 o'clock, by request, the
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
for which seats may now be secured.
MONDAY, July 24, Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH.

GRAND CONCERT.

YONKERS. YONKERS. YONKERS.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
the world-renowned Cantatrice, has the honor to announce a
GRAND CONCERT,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Yonkers.
Mad. Bishop will be assisted by
MISS ZELDA HARRISON,
the young and talented Contralto, who has just made the most successful début on record, and by
MR. CHARLES LASCELLES,
Vocalist and Pianist, from the Royal Academy of London.

LECTURES.

MRS. GRUNDY
will give her
FOURTH LECTURE
ON SATURDAY MORNING,
under the following heads:
The Lay of a Freedman. The Strike of the Ash-cartmen.
The Great Fire at Barnum's. The Season at Saratoga.
Death on the Rail.
A Difference in Kind. Hydrant-phobia.
Lady Hubbard de Hubbard. Play or Pray.
For sale everywhere.
Price 15 cents.
Office No. 132 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT OSCILLATING ENgine, built at the Allaire Works, of about one hundred horse-power. Address J. H. ST., Box No. 1,965.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY,

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A COMPLETE BUSINESS COURSE—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling taught, at No. 62 Bowery. Terms $15 to $20; ladies' writing lessons, $2. Col. PAINE, the well known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANship, bookkeeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. Last days of reduced terms of the Summer season. All who enter their names prior to Aug. 1 will be received at present half-prices, with privilege of continuing lessons until Nov. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies at No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—THROUGHOUT the country, both *Principals* and *Assistants*, for SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES. Also, a *Seminary* property for sale near New-York; 50 pupils; income $5,000 a year; price, $1,600, which includes handsome household and school furniture, pianos, &c., &c. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the "*National Teachers' Institute, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.*"

A GENTLEMAN, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, wishes a situation in a private family; he can prepare boys for college, the Polytechnic Institute, or the military and naval schools. French, German, and the elements of music taught. Address P., Box No. 65, East New-York, Long Island.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess, her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English, desires an engagement as governess in a family. Address E. M., care of O. K. King & Co., No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

EUROPE.

The Queen's Speech—Lord Westbury's Address on Resigning the Office of Lord Chancellor—Lord Derby and the Roman Catholics.

The mails by the *North American* reached this city yesterday. We copy below the portions of the Queen's speech, on the prorogation of Parliament, on the 6th inst., which refer to this country and the foreign relations of Great Britain. The remainder is merely formal:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: * * * We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between Her Majesty's North American Provinces on the subject of the Union of these provinces in a confederation have not yet lead to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces, and give facilities for many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North American subjects.

Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent a recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern counties.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty for the service of the present year, and toward the permanent defence of Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

The commercial treaty which Her Majesty has recently concluded with Prussia and other States composing the German Commercial Union has, by Her Majesty's commands, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between this country and Germany, and will promote the interests of the several countries which are parties to it.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her attention will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and to place on a sound footing the trade between Her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

On the 6th inst. the Lord Chancellor entered the House of Lords and took his seat on the woolsack. The Earl of ST. GERMANS, the Earl of CLARENDON and Lord STANLEY of Alderley severally shook him warmly by the hand, and remained for a few moments in conversation with him. The attendance of peers at this time was somewhat numerous. His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE occupied his usual seat upon one of the cross-benches. After a brief interval, the Lord Chancellor rose and said:

MY LORDS: I feel it to be my duty, out of the deep respect which I owe to your Lordships, to attend here to-day that I may personally announce to you that I have tendered the resignation of my office of Lord Chancellor, and that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept it. My Lords, this step, which I took yesterday, I should have taken several months ago, if I had followed the dictates of my own judgment [hear, hear] and my own feelings, but I felt that I was not at liberty to do so as a member of the government. I could not take such a step without the permission and sanction of the members of Her Majesty's government. So far as I was myself personally concerned, possessing as I do the friendship of the noble Lord at the head of the government and the members of the Cabinet, I laid aside my own personal feeling, being satisfied that my honor and my sense of duty were safe if I followed their opinion rather than my own. [Hear, hear.] My lords, I felt that the holder of the Great Seal ought never to be in the position of an accused person. If, unfortunately, he were so, for my part, I felt sure that it was due to the great office which I held that I should retire from it, and meet any accusation that might be brought against me in the character of a private person. But my noble friend at the head of Her Majesty's government combated that opinion, and, I think, with great justice. He said it would not do to admit that as a principle of political duty, or the consequences would be that whoever brought forward an accusation would at once succeed in driving the Lord Chancellor from office. Therefore, when the charges were first brought forward, and were investigated by a committee of your Lordship's house, I entreated to be allowed to retire, and the answer I received, and to which I gave my unqualified assent, was the answer of my noble friend which I have just described to you. When the committee of the House of Commons was moved for, I again renewed my solicitations to be allowed to retire, but Her Majesty's government thought that I was bound to undergo that injury; and I submitted to it again in deference to their wishes. When the late motion was announced in the House of Commons, I again renewed my request that that motion might be rendered unnecessary by my resignation, but that my noble friend thought it was my duty still to persist, and accordingly, my Lords, my resignation, earnestly as I wished to make it, was postponed in the manner I have described until yesterday. Let it not be for one moment imagined that I state this in order to set up my own opinion against the kind feeling and judicious advice that I received, coming as it did from a source that I was bound to respect and obey; but I have troubled you with this statement in the hope that you will, and that the public will, believe that I have not clung to office, and that I have had no desire to retain it, much less that I have not been influenced by any base or unworthy motives. My Lords, with regard to the opinion of the House of Commons, I do not presume to say a word, I have bowed to that; but I may venture to express the hope that after an interval of time calmer thoughts will prevail, and that feelings more favorable to myself will be entertained. My Lords, I am thankful for the opportunity which my tenure of office has afforded me of passing measures originating with myself which have received your lordships' approbation—measures which I believe, nay, which from experience I venture to say—will be productive of great benefit to the public, and with them, I hope, my name may be associated. I regret deeply that the great measure which I have had at heart—the formation of a digest of the entire law—I have been unable to inaugurate, for it was not until this session that the means were afforded by Parliament for that purpose. My Lords, I leave that great scheme ready prepared to my successor. My Lords, with regard to the future I can only venture to promise that it will be my zealous anxiety in the character of a private member of this house to promote and to assist in accomplishing all those reforms and improvements in the administration of justice which I think are required by the country. [Hear, hear.] My Lords, with regard to the appellate business of your Lordships' house, I am happy to say it is in a most satisfactory state. There is not a single judgment in arrear, excepting one in which the arguments were not concluded (after many days' hearing) before yesterday. In Chancery I am happy also to state that by the end of the sittings there will not, I believe, remain one appeal unheard or one judgment unpronounced [hear]. I mention this only in the hope that your Lordships will see that it has been my most earnest desire from the time I assumed office to give my powers and my energies, and all the industry that I could give [hear, hear,] to the satisfactory discharge of my official duties. My Lords, I have now nothing more to do than to thank your Lordships, which I do universally, for the kindness which I have uniformly received. It is very possible that by some word—that by some inadvertence—by some want of attention or courtesy, I may have given pain, or I may have exposed myself to unfavorable report. My Lords, if that be the case, I beg of you to accept the expression of my regret, and I beg of you that it may be erased from your memory. My Lords, I have nothing more to say than that I thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to me [hear, hear].

LORD DERBY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Dr. BAKEWELL, of Hanley, a Roman Catholic supporter of Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, having communicated to Lord DERBY the indignation felt by his coreligionists at the offensive expressions used by the noble Lord in the recent debate on the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, his Lordship has forwarded to his correspondent the following explanation:

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, July 4, 1865.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. Absence from town during the whole of yesterday prevented my replying to it by return of post. I should be very sorry that any vote or speech of mine should prejudice the interests of a Conservative candidate at the approaching elections, but I should be still more so if any expressions used by me should give just cause of offence to any of my fellow-countrymen. Nothing, undoubtedly, was further from my thoughts on the occasion to which you refer. As to the vote itself, I should have been most happy, as I distinctly stated, to relieve the Roman Catholics from the obligation of disclaiming principles the imputation of which they feel to be offensive to them, and from the disclaimers of which Protestants have (very recently) been relieved; but I could not consent hastily, and without knowing the feelings of Protestants generally, to abrogate an oath which was introduced, and on the proposition of the highest Roman Catholic authorities, as a safeguard to the Established Church. The government refuse to separate the two, and allow the first to be repealed without the repeal of the other also; and I therefore feel that I had no alternative but to give what I admitted was a reluctant vote against the second reading of the bill.

As to the particular expression to which you refer as having given umbrage, any one who will do me the favor of looking at my speech will see that, if there were anything offensive in the expression, I am not responsible for it, but that I referred to it as having been a phrase, which I characterized as being "more forcible than elegant," or some such expression, introduced by Mr. KENNEDY, a member of Parliament, recently returned for an Irish county, and mainly by the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, and who clung so perseveringly to the expression, that when replied to as having spoken of "unlocking the lips of members," he interrupted by saying, "The words I used were, 'unmuzzle the Senators!'" Quoting his words, I followed up his metaphor. I certainly, however, should not have done so, had I imagined that it would be capable of an offensive interpretation; and I should greatly regret to find that it had wounded the feelings of any class of my fellow-subjects.

You are at liberty to make any use you think fit of this letter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DERBY.

R. H. BAKEWELL, Esq., M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Trials by Courts-Martial in Broome-street—The Fate of Thieves and Bounty-Jumpers—Extraordinary Career of a Forger—Curious Escape of a Man Sentenced to be Shot—Resume of the Year's Proceedings—The Court Adjourned Sine Die.

On the 26th of August, 1864, there was opened a court on the second floor of a very old-fashioned three-story back building in Broome-street near Mercer, so insignificant in appearance that the thousands of pedestrians that passed and repassed it daily never even thought it worthy the attention of a passing glance.

Yet in that little room, from the 26th of August last, sat daily, with the exception of Sundays, up till the 19th of July, 1865, a number of officers attached to the United States Army, trying their fellow-citizens, some for their life, and others for their liberty. Within less than a year over five hundred cases have been disposed of; some have been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been carried into execution; some have been sent to the Dry Tortugas for long weary years; others again have been sent to the various forts to work out years of labor and have attached to their feet a twenty-four pound ball and chain; and, in cases where there has been more than usual criminality, the offenders have been sent to the State Prison at Clinton or to the penitentiary at Albany where there are now confined at least two hundred bounty-jumpers convicted of desertion.

If one could get a glance at the records of that apparently insignificant court, held in that old-fashioned building, he would find some stories there related that would surpass in singularity anything of the mind's imagination.

Entering the building, and ascending the stoop, all one sees is a very small painted sign, so small that if attention were not called to it, it would probably escape observation—"General Court-martial, up-stairs.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A court-martial is a body of officers, legally appointed to take cognizance of offences against military law; to try such cases, to find verdicts, and to pronounce sentences, the execution of which is subject to the sanction of the properly constituted authorities. But military law should not be confounded with martial law, the suspension of civil law, and the substitution of military law over citizens. Military law applies only to those engaged in the military service; martial law governs citizen and soldier.

Courts-martial are of several kinds, general, regimental and garrison. General courts-martial are for the trial of officers and of soldiers for the higher grades of offences. And here have been tried during the past year not only soldiers and commissioned officers, but Provost-Marshals and government detectives.

REVELATIONS.

On these trials of bounty-jumpers or deserters, it has been shown that a man in the employment of the government would arrest a deserter in one State, and by virtue of his authority take him into another and there sell him as a substitute, and take the lion's share of the money so obtained. That this was done over and over again, there cannot be a doubt; but the testimony to prove the fact could only be obtained from thieves, unprincipled characters, who had perjured themselves dozens of times, and, of course, neither their word nor their oath could be taken. But that hundreds of thousands of dollars were thus made by deputy provost-marshals is beyond dispute. That occupation, however, with the war is gone—it is defunct.

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

The legal punishments for soldiers, by sentence of a court-martial, according to the offence, and the jurisdiction of the court, are—death, confinement, confinement on bread and water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, ball and chain, forfeiture of pay and allowances, discharges from service and reprimands, and, when non-commissioned officers, reduction to the ranks. Solitary confinement, or confinement on bread and water, shall not exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of confinement, nor should such solitary confinement exceed eighty-four days in the year.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL

are in many respects the same as a trial in a civil or criminal court. The charge, or indictment, is read to the accused, who is asked to plead. If he remains mute a plea of "not guilty" is entered. Where the prisoner has counsel, the Judge-Advocate is only the prosecuting officer of the government. When the prisoner is without counsel, the Judge-Advocate acts as prosecutor and defender—that is, he examines not exactly to convict, but to get at the truth, and elicit everything that has a bearing on the case, either for or against the accused. The Judge-Advocate also acts as a clerk, and makes a record of all the proceedings.

THE COURT IN BROOME-STREET,

during its short existence, has had as many as thirty changes, some of the officers having been mustered out of the service, some having been promoted, and some having been detailed on special service. The officers, for the most part, have seen active service. Some have lost a leg, an arm, an eye, or they are disabled by wounds received in battle.

The following officers have at different times composed this court: Major M. F. Drew, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Edward P. Taft, Ninth New-York Artillery; Col. M. H. Beaumont, First New-Jersey Cavalry; Capt. C. T. Green, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. A. Pokorny, Seventh New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. Heck, Tenth Vermont Volunteers; Lieuts. Stewart and Joyce, Twenty-eighth New-York Battery; Lieut. Tallman, Twentieth New-York Battery; Capt. J. Fritz Spaulding, Lieut.-Col. John T. Connolly, Capt. P. J. Downey, and others. Since the court was organized, Capt. S. J. STOCKSTADER, of the Sixty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, has acted as Judge-Advocate. This gallant young officer was dangerously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and lay for thirty hours wounded and bleeding on the battle-field before succor reached him. A minie ball entered at the breast, passed through the right lung, and was extracted from the back.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FORGER.

A few weeks ago, on the 10th of June, was tried JOHN W. YOUNG, the most accomplished forger in the United States, on the charge of desertion, although forgery was his real offence. Since 1863, the United States authorities in Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, as well as New-York, have been trying to find him without success, and yet he was in some portion of the United States service during all that time. He is described as a native of Kentucky, 24 years of age, and in height about five feet four inches. In point of penmanship, there is not his equal, and it matters not whose signature it was, he could make an exact copy. The first known of him is his connection with Co. K, Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He went with the Captain of his company who was wounded in battle, and by forging a descriptive list drew a year's back pay for which he was not entitled. The next heard of him was at the hospital on David's Island, from which he escaped on the 13th of March, 1863. While there, it has since been discovered, that he made not less than $10,000 by forging the discharges of soldiers and selling these discharges at for from $50 to $100 each; and after having made all that he possibly could make with safety, he forged his own discharge and escaped. He turned up in Ohio at a United States hospital there, where the same systematic forgeries were practiced with success. The next heard of him is at the hospital at Alexandria, Va. He turned up again in Ohio, where he was arrested and brought back to New-York. The following letter addressed to the Chief of Police, Boston, by Mr. WARREN WEBSTER, Assistant Surgeon Headquarters of the East, gives a slight idea of YOUNG's character. * * * "Prisoner JOHN W. YOUNG belonged to Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, deserted from this hospital (David's Island) March 13, 1863. It being before I assumed charge of this hospital, Feb. 1, 1864, I can only give the statement of those who were here at that time. He was detailed as clerk to make out discharges, and while acting in that capacity he made out for himself three sets of discharge papers, and forged the signatures, on which he received pay. He also made and disposed of other soldiers' discharge papers. A short time since a letter was received from the military commander of Cincinnati, requesting information of his whereabouts, &c., stating he was one *grand rascal*. He was described on the descriptive list as five feet four inches high, gray eyes, brown hair, light complexion; enlisted at Darlington, Ohio; born in Unity, Ohio. A full report of his case was made by Surgeon J. SIMMONS, U. S. A., then in charge of this hospital, to the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, of which I can find no copy."

THOMAS H. HALSEY, Paymaster at Wheeling, Va., thus writes of YOUNG, under date of April 9: "In the month of June, 1863, while at Camp Convalescent, near Alexandria, Va., I fell in with a soldier who knew this J. W. YOUNG, and was cognizant of his operations, I brought the soldier to Washington, and left him in charge of two Treasury detectives, from whom he afterward escaped."

Paymaster WILLIAMS, of Harrisburgh, Penn., writes, early in June, 1863, thus: "A final statement of Sergt. J. W. YOUNG was referred to me by the Paymaster-General, which, upon examination, I pronounced a forgery, and returned them to the Paymaster-General, with my indorsement to that effect."

JOHN H. ROBERTS, military commander, writes from Cincinnati, Ohio, under date of December 28, 1864, for information of the whereabouts of YOUNG, and adds: "While in hospital there he made out and sold false discharges, and also made out his own discharge."

T. P. ANDREWS, Paymaster-General, writes from Washington: "These final papers are fraudulent, as you will see by the accompanying statement of Major WILSEY, Paymaster U. S. A. A careful comparison of the name 'J. W. YOUNG' in the final statement, and the signature to the receipt on the pay account, will show that the said YOUNG made out the final papers for your signature himself, and endeavored to disguise that fact and the attempt at fraud, by affecting poor penmanship in signing his name to his pay account."

The papers in the case of YOUNG, not speaking of the evidence taken on his trial, would, if printed, make an ordinary sized volume. When arraigned for trial, he questioned the legality of the court to try him. He admitted having personated a soldier, had drawn pay as such, but denied ever having been enlisted. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. VAN BUREN decided that his case came under the 20th Article of War, and ordered his trial to go on. It went on and three weeks ago he was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas. He was taken back to the Broome-street Barracks and confined with others in the room on the fourth floor of that building. That night he sent out for a couple of pies. One of the pies he managed to put some morphine in, which he divided with the guards. They fell asleep, and YOUNG and his associates, by tearing up their blankets and making ropes of them, escaped.

A LONG LITIGATION.

The trial of Lieutenant RYERS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers, was a very long litigation. It took three weeks to try it, and the evidence filled three hundred pages. It appears that RYERS, while an inmate of the Ladies Home United States General Hospital, turned newspaper correspondent, and in criticising that institution and its officers paid them a left-handed compliment which was set forth in the complaint as conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. There were five charges and eleven specifications. The result of the trial was a verdict of guilty, and RYERS was dishonorably discharged from the service, with the loss of all pay, which to him was a loss of $900.

QUICK WORK.

PATRICK TULLY, alias Diamond, alias Devlin, was charged with desertion. This man was a notorious bounty-jumper. On his trial it was shown that he had enlisted no less than twenty times, obtained as many bounties, and deserted. The trial took place on Monday; he was convicted and sentenced to be shot. The case was sent to Gen. DIX on Tuesday, who approved of the findings. The General forwarded the papers to the President on Wednesday, who approved the verdict, and on Saturday the man was shot. This man not only deserted his country, but his wife, who in a moment of frenzy informed on him.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The first case tried in this court was that of a soldier for cowardice, in deserting in the face of the enemy at the battle of the Wilderness. He pleaded not guilty, and set up in defence that he was taken suddenly sick on the field, and that accounted for his skulking to the rear. His cowardice was clearly proven, and on being found guilty he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The court sent the papers to Gen. DIX for approval. The sentence was disapproved by Gen. DIX, who recommended that he be shot. The court reviewed their proceedings and ordered the prisoner to be shot. He was taken back to Broome-street Barracks, but had not been there half an hour when he sent a polite note down to the officer below for a pass. Those in charge of the office failing to keep a correct account of their prisoners, gave the pass, and the result was, the prisoner walked out and has not been seen since.

HOW A SOLDIER TOOK REVENGE.

The case of LAUREL F. BROCKWAY, of Company A, Eighth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, possesses some interesting features. Between BROCKWAY and Lieut. NORTON, of the same regiment, there appears to have been some ill-feeling existing. On the 7th of October, 1864, BROCKWAY addressed a communication to Secretary STANTON, purporting to be signed by a number of citizens and sworn to before Justice COLE, of Albany. In the communication addressed to the Secretary of War the petitioners swear that they have heard NORTON say: "The present government, with Old ABE LINCOLN at its head, is a despotism, and ought not to be tolerated. They are a set of pirates, and bloodsuckers. JEFF. DAVIS is a better man than ABE LINCOLN. If Old ABE is reëlected, I would be tempted to go help kill him." The Secretaay of War, believing the statement true, dismissed the Lieutenant from the service. Mr. NORTON, however, went to Washington and succeeded in getting possession of the original document and procured the arrest of BROCKWAY, who was tried, and, on the trial, the document was proved to be a forgery from beginning to end. Mr. NORTON was reinstated in his old position. BROCKWAY was sent to the Tortugas.

BRANDED.

Private MOTT ANDERSON, Third United States Artillery, for desertion, was sentenced "to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due him; to be indelibly branded with a hot iron upon the right cheek, with the letter 'D,' one and a half inches in length; to serve thereafter two months, in charge of the guard, with a 24-pounder ball attached to his leg with a chain, and then to have his head shaved and be drummed out of the service."

MICHAEL DAILEY, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for disobedience of orders, is sentenced to nine months' hard labor and to forfeit all pay, and is dishonorably discharged from the service.

A REPRIMAND.

Lieut. EDWARD MERRILL, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, charged with drawing a pistol on Private JAMES WARLOW, at the Battery Barracks, was found not guilty; but accompanying the verdict was the following rebuke: "The Major-General commanding the department, in approving the finding, gives the accused the benefit of the doubt as to the commission of the exact offence charged in the specification. He regrets, however, that an officer whose term of service has expired, should have profited so little by his three years' experience as to forget what was due to the sacred character of a sentinel, and to his position as an officer, whose duty it should be to set an example of obedience to the orders of those acting under authority, without regard to their rank."

ANOTHER REBUKE.

EBENEZER L. HUGHES, of the Twentieth Independent Battery New-York Volunteer Artillery, was charged with desertion, but found guilty of the minor offence, absence without leave, and sentenced to one year's hard labor with ball and chain, with forfeiture of pay.

"The proceedings are approved, and the Major-General-Commanding, says, he cannot pass over this case without calling attention to the gross neglect of duty on the part of the First Sergeant, HENRY T. LAIN, of the battery, who, on his own responsibility, for a number of days, reported the accused as on detached duty, knowing that he was absent without leave. First Sergeant HENRY T. LAIN is hereby reduced to the rank of a private soldier. The Captain of the battery, from his own testimony, does not appear to have exercised that personal supervision over the company required from every commander, and it is scarcely to be expected that the discipline will be maintained when his own knowledge of the absence or presence of one of his company, for a long time, is from the morning report of the Sergeant.

FIVE YEARS IN THE TRENCHES.

CHARLES ODELL, alias Charles Oliver, musician, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labor. The Major-General changes the sentence to hard labor in the trenches.

BRANDED AND IMPRISONED.

CHARLES B. HARRIS, of the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, was found guilty of desertion. The court sentenced him to be branded on the left hip with the letter "D" three inches in length and be confined at hard labor for five years, with loss of all pay and allowances, and then to be dishonorably discharged. That sentence is now being carried out at Fort Independence, Boston.

A DISLOYAL LIEUTENANT.

CHARLES E. TUCKER, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, is charged with inducing ELWOOD JAMES, GEORGE W. SPEAR and RENDALL L. HALL, soldiers in his company, to desert. He is also charged with, after having been placed under arrest at his hotel in Newark, taking the liberty to come on to New-York. He is found guilty, cashiered from the service, robbed of his citizenship, and sentenced to two years at hard labor, which he is now undergoing at the Albany Penitentiary.

LETTING REBS. ESCAPE.

Capt. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, is placed on trial charged with having allowed eight rebel prisoners to escape. The specification sets forth that while in command of his regiment, having been ordered to conduct a detachment of prisoners of war, 272 in number, from Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Elmira, N. Y., he suffered eight of the prisoners to escape. In defence Capt. MCCLINTOCK says that the rolls, in his opinion, were very incorrect, and that he thinks but one prisoner escaped. He also blames the New-York and Erie Railroad for giving every opportunity, from the way they conduct business, to enlisted men to desert. The Captain is found guilty, and is reprimanded. His conduct is not of a character to add to his reputation as an officer zealous in the discharge of his duties. The General in command hopes that his future conduct may justify the leinency of the court shown in this case.

A SERGEANT DESERTS.

OMER L. ROSENKRANS, of the Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers, was tried and found guilty of desertion. The sentence reduced him to the ranks, and ordered him to be confined at hard labor for two years, lose all pay and allowances, and be dishonorably discharged at the expiration of his sentence. He is now confined at Sandy Hook.

SOMEWHAT HARD.

DENNIS O'CONNOR, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was arraigned on two charges: first, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; second, absence without leave. Of this he is found guilty, and besides being sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labor, it is ordered that he forfeit all pay now due, or which may become due, from the United States, and then be dishonorably discharged from the service. In reviewing the sentence, Gen. DIX says: "In the case of Private DENNIS O'CONNOR, the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is not approved, being too severe for the offence. It appearing also that the accused has lost a limb in the defence of his country, and on the recommendation of some members of the court, the whole of the sentence is remitted. He will be released from confinement, and returned for duty.

HAS A LONG ROAD TO TRAVEL.

On the 29th of June last, JOHN LANE alias John O'Connor, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, was found guilty of bounty-jumping. In approving of the finding the Major-General says; "The proceedings in this case of JOHN LANE alias John O'Connor are approved. It appearing from a communication from the Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary that the accused is now a convict in said penitentiary, and that his term of confinement will expire March 21, 1866, the confinement under this sentence will be at Albany Penitentiary for a term of four years, commencing from the time when he shall be discharged from the confinement which he is now serving out in the said penitentiary. The branding, under instructions from the War Department in similar cases, is remitted.

PUNISHING THIEVES.

JAMES AMEDON, Fourteenth United States Infantry, ALONZO C. SHACKLES, Fourteenth United States Infantry, and THOS. J. BROCK, Fourteenth United States Infantry, were found guilty, on the 10th ult., of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The sentence in each case was that they forfeit all pay, allowances and bounty; that they walk in front of No. 1 sentinel each alternate two hours each day, from "reveille" to "retreat," for the period of two months, carrying a knapsack containing a sack of sand weighing thirty pounds, and on the back of the knapsack a board with the word "thief," at the expiration of which time to have their heads shaved and be dishonorably discharged the service.

A SUGGESTION SUITABLE TO OUR CIVIL COURTS.

GARRET C. COLE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, was charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, of which he was found "not guilty." General DIX, in reviewing the proceedings, says:—"In the case of GARRETT C. COLE, the proceedings are approved, and he will be released from confinement; the officer preferring this charge should have inquired into the truth or falsity of it. The witnesses offered for the prosecution knew nothing about it. Thus, not only has the United States been put to expense and trouble, but the accused subjected to trial on a grave charge without the least evidence to support it.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

ALSON HULBERT, Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteer Artillery; charge, desertion.

FRANKLIN HILL, Quartermaster Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteer Artillery; charge, desertion.

LEROY JONES, Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

GEORGE SPRINGER, Twenty-first Regiment, Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

EDWIN H. BOARD, *alias* BROWN, Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteers; charge, desertion.

THOMAS N. POTTS, Twentieth Independent Battery, New-York Volunteer Artillery; charge, desertion.

THADEUS S. REMER, Fourteenth United States Infantry; charge, desertion and forgery.

ADDISON R. CLARKE, Fourteenth United States Infantry; charge, desertion.

JOHN MORIARTY, Fourteenth United States Infantry; charge, desertion.

On the 8th of May last all these men were sentenced to be shot with musketry, at such time and place as the Commanding-General might direct, two-thirds of the court concurring in the findings. Gen. DIX, in reviewing the proceedings, while concurring in the findings, mitigates the sentence, as follows: To forfeit to the United States all pay, bounty and allowances now due, make good the time lost by desertion, and refund to the United States all expenses incurred in their apprehension. They will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

HENRY PEARSON, of the Twenty-eighth Independent Battery, was convicted of desertion, and sentenced to be shot. His sentence, however, was commuted to one years' imprisonment in Clinton Prison; term to commence from June 13, 1865.

CIVILIANS TRIED.

MARTIN KEAVENY, a civilian, was charged with attempting to entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, at Staten Island, on the 28th of March, 1865. The accused was found guilty, fined $100, and sentened to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Unless pardoned out he is now in Clinton State Prison, serving his time.

CHARLES H. PIO and ORCHARD S. P. HAMILTON, of Maine, failing to report when drafted, were sentenced to imprisonment during the war.

Thus ends a very interesting chapter on the courts-martial held during the last ten months, at No. 455 Broome-street, which closed its doors on Wednesday. It is now one of the institutions of the past. May many generations come and go before it again establishes itself in our midst.

Base Ball.

LOWELL, OF BOSTON, VS. ATLANTICS.

The match between these clubs, which took place at Bedford yesterday, on the Capitoline ball grounds, resulted in the defeat of the Lowell Club, but by a much less score than expected, the totals being 45 to 17, the Lowells making more runs off the Atlantics than they did in the Resolute match. A very large crowd of spectators were present, the ladies being more numerous than on any previous occasion this season. The game opened favorably for the Atlantics, who had it all their own way in the first three innings. Afterwards, however, the Lowells played a very superior game to their display of the day previous, their out-fielding especially being an improvement, their in-fielding this time being the weak point. In the first five innings the totals stood 34 to 8 in favor of the Atlantics, but in the last four innings the Atlantics only added 11 runs to their score, while the Lowells scored 9. The Bostonians had the honor of making the most fly-catches in the match, besides scoring the only home run of the game. The contest throughout was marked by the utmost good feeling, the Atlantics paying their guests every attention. The Bostonians received their defeat with the best grace imaginable. In fact, they congratulated themselves on their success in making such a good fight of it with their powerful adversaries. At the close of the match the club-room became the scene of a gay and festive gathering of the members of the two clubs, the hospitality of the champions being as familiar to visiting clubs as their fine play. We append the score of the match:

LOWELL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
G. Miller, p.	5	1	Pearce, c.	4	3
Jocelyn, l. f.	4	2	Smith, 3d b.	2	5
Adams, 1st b.	4	1	Crane, 2d b.	5	4
Lovett, s. s.	2	3	Chapman, l. f.	3	6
Wilder, r. f.	3	2	Start, 1st b.	1	7
Alline, c. f.	3	2	P. O'Brien, c. f.	4	4
Lowell, c.	1	3	"Picket," p.	3	5
Sumner, 2d b.	2	2	Galvin, s. s.	2	6
D. Miller, 3d b.	3	1	Sid Smith, r. f.	3	5
Total	27	17	Total	27	45

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Lowell	0	4	0	2	2	5	1	3	0—17
Atlantic	8	2	16	4	4	3	1	0	7—45

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and FULLER.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly-catches—Lowell, 12; Atlantic, 9.

The Lowell's play the Excelsiors to-day on the same ground at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NAVY-YARD FRAUDS—HOW WORKMEN ARE EMPLOYED AND WHAT THEY DO.—An interesting statement of facts was developed yesterday before United States Commissioner NEWTON in relation to operations in the Navy-yard. Some time since JOHN MAXON, JOHN R. MARSDEN, WM. MCDERMOTT and FRANCIS RILEY were arrested on the charge of defrauding the government by carrying off several thousand dollars worth of manufactured material. They all occupy prominent positions in the mechanical departments of the yard. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of No. 137 South First-street, E.D., was the only witness examined. His testimony shows that he was employed in the pattern shop under MCDERMOTT and MARSDEN in 1861, and continued until 1864 or 1865, (he is not certain what year,) when he was discharged. When he commenced work MCDERMOTT was master boiler-maker, and MAXON master pattern-maker. MARSDEN came there in 1861, in place of MCDERMOTT. Witness was employed in making patterns for machinery, and also in making four book-cases and three tool-chests. He commenced this work in the Fall of 1863, and they were finished in the Summer of 1864. The material used in their manufacture was mahogany and black walnut. The book-cases were gothic finished, sash-doors, carved and otherwise ornamented. Each case had four sections which, when put together, made a case 8 feet high, 5 feet wide and 20 inches deep. They were manufactured in the top loft of the pattern-shop, in a room on one end of the building which had been partitioned off before the cases were commenced. The room was 14 by 12 feet in extent. Previous to this time the room had been accessible to all the workmen, but after the work on the drawers was commenced it was kept locked by direction of Mr. MCDERMOTT. The time employed in manufacturing the book-cases was about two years, several men being occupied on them. The actual time occupied was about one year. MARSDEN and MCDERMOTT were in the habit of visiting the rooms, and the latter gave directions every time he came. The materials for the cases came from the lumber-room attached to the pattern shop. It was of the best quality. The screws were procured from the office of the pattern shop. No nails were used. Two of the cases were of mahogany, and two of black walnut. During the time witness and another man, named NOYES, were working on the cases the door was kept locked. Access was gained by knocking three times on the door. While witness was working in the room nothing else but the cases were made there. Received $2 50 per day from the government. Beside witness, two men, named HARRIS and SEYMOUR, or SEAMAN, worked on the cases. HARRIS did the carving, at which he was engaged six months, and SEYMOUR put the locks on and did other work on the drawers. Three tool chests were made at the time the cases were made. They were of black walnut. Some three weeks were spent in their manufacture. They were worth $75 each, without the tools, and were afterwards fitted up with tools such as mechanics seldom use, because they are so costly. Witness saw two of the chests in MARSDEN's office, and one was taken down stairs. The book-cases cost from $500 to $600 each. They could have been made outside for from $300 to $400. All work costs more in the yard than outside. Sometimes a man gets a hint (the witness testified) not to do more than he can help. On his cross-examination, witness acknowledged having also made a tool-chest and small work-chest for himself. The three tool-chests were made for Messrs. MARSDEN, MAXON and MCDERMOTT. The above is the substance of Mr. ALEXANDER's testimony. The examination was then adjourned until this morning.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—A young man named RAYMOND O'NEILL was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of swindling. It appears he had advertised rights for Merritt's Family Washing Powder for sale, and Mr. B. F. GEHRETT, of Carville, Huntington County, Penn., sent him $4 for the right of his neighborhood, but never heard of O'NEILL or the powder afterward. Believing himself swindled, he wrote to Inspector FOLK, who caused the arrest of the accused. From letters found in his possession it appeared that he was engaged in another business, by advertising "If you want to see your future husband or wife, enclose 25 cents to R. O'N., Box No. 142 Brooklyn P. O., N. Y." Several letters in answer were found in his possession, which he had just taken from the post-office. The return mail carries a small mirror, in which a lady can see her husband's wife, or a man his wife's husband. No actual offence against the laws having been committed, O'NEILL was discharged, with a reprimand. The following is a copy of two letters enclosing the necessary stamps, and giving a description of the ladies who desire to get cheap husbands:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14, 1865.

R. O. N.—SIR: I have read your advertisement. You can send me the photograph of my future husband, as I am anxious to know who the fortunate man is to be. I inclose the 25 cents, expecting you will send the picture by return mail. I send a lock of hair; age 38, eyes dark brown or hazel, height 4 feet 10 inches. Don't disappoint me. Very respectfully, &c. MRS. ——.

Here is another sample:

Please send me the likeness of my future husband. About twenty girls are going to send to you when I get mine. ——.

Williamsburgh.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT THE FERRY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a serious disturbance occurred at the Williamsburgh ferry. It appears that only one ferry master was on duty, and he was in Williamsburgh; so that passengers from this city might go on the boat, (the *Superior*,) but were expected to pay on the other side. Four young men who came from New-York refused to pay after crossing over, and attacked the ferry hands, and beat them in a brutal manner before the arrival of the police. After the police arrived, the fight was continued with redoubled energy on the part of the rioters. Pistols and clubs were freely used on both sides, and the rioters received a severe pummelling, two of them being so severely injured that they were sent to the Hospital for treatment. Officers MCFARLAND and CODNER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, succeeded, after a most desperate struggle, in taking the rioters into custody. HENRY CROITEN, the ferrymaster, and one of the hands, named MICHAEL HANSBERRY, were very severely beaten by iron bars and other weapons, in the hands of the rioters. The following are the names of the parties arrested: TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, aged 24; WILLIAM LANE, aged 25; JOHN LANE and DAVID O'CONNOR. The two LANES were captured after one was severely beaten by clubs and the other was shot in the foot by Officer CODNER, who was also badly beaten on the head with an iron bar, and will be disabled from attending to his duty for some time. The two LANES were sent to the hospital until they are sufficiently recovered to undergo an examination.

AN UNGALLANT IRISHMAN.—A stalwart young Irishman, in a nude state, a day or two since, made his entrée into the society of some young ladies, who were seated in the parlor of a New-York merchant's residence, at Ravenswood, L. I., causing much alarm by his abrupt appearance, under the circumstances. He refused to leave the premises until he was supplied with some clothing, which was promptly furnished from the wardrobe of the merchant. It has since been ascertained that the visitor had escaped from Blackwell's Island by swimming.

THE MISS BUGBY SHOOTING CASE.—Miss CHRISTIANA BUGBY, who was arrested on Monday night for an alleged attempt to shoot Officer THOS. K. CHICHESTER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was sent Wednesday to the County Jail by Judge DAILEY, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The girl expresses sorrow for her hasty and unreasonable proceeding, and alleges that she was urged on to what she did by some women of her acquaintance.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED COUNTERFEITER.—Capt. DAVIS, of the Hoboken Police, yesterday arrested a man giving his name as RICHARD WALKER, on charge of being an accomplice of OSCAR FINK, in the manufacture of United States fractional currency at Union Hill. The accused was committed to the County jail.

ANOTHER MISPLACED SWITCH.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the engine and tender to an incoming passenger train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was thrown from the track near the Hoboken depot. Fortunately, the train was running at a low rate of speed, and no particular damage resulted therefrom. The accident is attributed to a misplaced switch.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner HESLEWOOD yesterday held an inquest at the ferry landing at Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., upon the body of a returned soldier, which was found floating in the river near that place. Upon his person was found a letter addressed to BENJ. F. ARNOLD, Company B, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Washington, D. C., dated June 30, 1865, purporting to be from his father, and signed J. B. A., Lafayette, North Kingston. Also, a letter from his sister, signed HATTIE, together with some likenesses and some few other small articles. He was dressed in soldier's uniform. Any further information required can be had by applying to ROBERT HESLEWOOD, Coroner, Tompkinsville, Quarantine Landing, S. I.

THE LARCENY OF BONDS FROM VERMILYE & CO., OF THIS CITY—HEARING UPON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN BOSTON.—It will be recollected that some weeks since two men, named JOSEPH LUCAS and CHARLES T. DODGE, were arrested in the town of Haverhill by Constable J. BURNHAM of that town, upon suspicion of having stolen government bonds from parties then unknown. Six 7-30 bonds of the denomination of $1,000, which they had attempted to sell, were found upon them. After their arrest, the officer learned that VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-street, New-York, the day before their arrest, had been robbed of eight $500 7-30 bonds and six $1,000 bonds, and that those found upon the arrested men corresponded with the stolen ones. Constable BURNHAM then complained of the men, charging them with the robbery, and they were taken to Lawrence for examination.

The Justice put them under $20,000 each for their appearance for trial. A few days since their counsel took out a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be returned to one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, in which they set forth that the amount of bail was excessive, and petitioned for a reduction.

This morning Sheriff CAREY, of Lawrence, and Constable BURNHAM, of Haverhill, brought the prisoners to this city, and took them immediately before Chief Justice BIGELOW, in the Supreme Judicial Court-room. After consultation, Judge BIGELOW consented to a reduction of the bail from $20,000 to $12,000, and it is thought that both will give the required bonds.

They are young men and have little the appearance of thieves. A New-York detective is under the impression that the real name of LUCAS is NOBLE, and that he has already served one term in the Sing Sing Prison. No requisition for the men has yet been received from the authorities of New-York, and we understand that efforts are being made to settle the matter without bringing the parties to trial.—*Boston Traveller, July 19.*

—JEFF. DAVIS, a vagabond living in Troy, was before the Police Court recently, charged with stealing clothes.

—Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES has given 640 acres of land to Iowa College.

[Advertisement.]

PEARLS AND RUBIES.—White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations? To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable preparation, Fragrant SOZODONT.

[Advertisement.]

READY TO-DAY.—ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August, 20 cents; six numbers, $1; a year, $2. See "Heads, Good and Bad," "Hints to Wives." FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship H. S. Hagar, from New-Orleans—Capt. Southworth, 25th New-York Battery; Mr. Stevenson, Lieut. A. Cook, 26th New-York Battery; Lieut. A. Yorkston, C. R. Siat, J. B. Sears, Mrs. Thorn, child and servant, Lieut. Robertson, wife and child, Lieut. A. C. Michols, 13th Mass. Battery; Mr. Powell, Lieut. Lewis, H. W. Archer, Miss Dart, Capt. H. G. Stark, Mr. McDonald, E. Macgown, Lieut. Patks, E. W. Trouitt, C. H. Mallory, S. M. Lincoln, Capt. McClintock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon rises.. 3 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 48 | Gov. Island. 7 37 | Hell Gate.... 8 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Ericsson, Lowber, Greytown, Central American Transit Co.; Nereus, Sanford, Baltimore, J. Anderson; Chase, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones.

Steamer Kensington, Bearse, Boston, V. H. Brown & Co.

Barks Volant, Rollins, Charleston, W. H. Robson; Katharine, (Br.,) Cubberts, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Heiress, Clark, City Point, W. & A. Nelson; Travatore, Carver, Zaza, Walsh & Carver; Philena, Davis, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Aura, (Br.,) King, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; George Amos, Stinson, Savannah, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Orient, (Br.,) Bemister, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schooners W. B. Mann, Weaver, Savannah, Merchant & Garman; Roanoke, Paul, Taunton; Georgiana, (Br.,) Foster, Nassau, J. C. Rahming; Emma Anderson, (Br.,) McCarthy, St. Martin's, H. A. Vatable & Son; Enterprise, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell; A. C. Major, (Br.,) Perry, Kingston, Jam., J. L. Overton.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Faircloth, Savannah 75 hours, with the 128th New-York Vols., Capt. T. N. Davis, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 17, lat. 33 07, lon. 78 23, spoke brig Imogene, bound S.; same day, Cape Lookout, bearing N. W. 20 miles, passed steamer Granada, bound S. 18th, lat. 36 12, lon. 7440, passed brig Almon Rowell, of Portland, bound N.

Steamship H. S. Hagar, Wadsworth, New-Orleans 8 ds., with the 13th Mass. Battery, Lieut. R. C. Nickels, and the 25th New-York Battery, Capt. Southworth, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Joseo, J. S. Thornton, Lieut. commanding, Hatteras Inlet 36 hours.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Rector, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with ordnance to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Towed to this port barge Chas. G. Hill.

Ship Europa, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Marseilles 39 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Remedios July 10, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with barks Volant, (Br.,) for Philadelphia; Dirigo, for New-York. The bark Etowah sld. 8th for Cork, and brig Kate Stewart, for Nuevitas.

Bark Janet, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Kenney, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to G. Wheelwright.

Bark Norton Stover, (of Harpswell,) Stover, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Calvin Adams.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Tompkins & Co.

Brig Uncas, (Br.,) Bartling, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Bogota, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Negro, Savanilla June 16, via Aspinwall 26th, with rubber, hides, etc., to Hoadley, Eno & Co. Put into Aspinwall for a supply of provisions and to repair pumps. Left no vessels at Savanilla.

Brig Ann, (of Gibraltar,) Frory, Malaga June 1, and Gibraltar 4th, with fruit to John E. Devlin.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Carney, Nuevitas 10 ds., with molasses, etc., to Thomas J. Owen.

Schr. Nancy Mills, Small, Hilton Head, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to B. D. Hamlin.

Schr. E. G. Knight, Hewes, Mobile 24 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Rainbow, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. New-York, Seabury, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Fruiter, Bush, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Smith, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Dissosway, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Derrickson, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Brown, Elizabethport, for Augusta, Me.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Clarke, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Stratton, Terrell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Brookhaven.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Boult, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Rathbun, Providence.

SAILED—Steamers Eagle, Ericsson, Chase.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 20—Arr. ships Wild Rover, from Manila; Expounder, from Trapani; brig Times, Gonaives.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Carrier Dove, while towing last evening from the North to the East River, grounded near the Spring House, Governor's Island, where she now lies. Some of the cargo will probably have to be taken out before she gets off.

Spoken, &c.

Rochester—ship, strg. W., was seen, June 16, lat. 35 4, lon. 8 18.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, July 10, Br. barks Norwegian, Mussiers, from Montreal for New-York soon; Ocean Home, Nickerson, for do. do.; brigs Alice La, Herring, do. do.; S. G. Adams, Barratt, do. do.; H. L. Berry, for do. do.; R. W. Kerby, Outerbridge, for Boston, do.; Maine, Jarvis, do. do.; schrs. J. D. Griffin, Foster, for Portland, do.; Kate Walker, Gulliver, for Boston, ready.

At Guantanamo, July 2, bark Thomas Dallett, for New-York, loading.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 441, July 20, 1865.
3, 32, 2, 9, 51, 15, 67, 60, 11, 45, 63, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 442, July 20, 1865.
54, 28, 37, 71, 56, 43, 22, 10, 20, 29, 12, 58.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 341, July 20, 1865.
70, 12, 27, 30, 47, 72, 41, 38, 18, 57, 58, 74.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 342, July 20, 1865.
78, 62, 75, 10, 13, 65, 27, 42, 39, 60, 58, 22.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.